



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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INSETS.

Circulars

produced on any tint of paper, or in any colour or many colours of ink, by lithography or process work;

Counter-bills

affixed to sheets of appropriate size, in order to show the trade what they are;

Price-lists,

illustrated or otherwise, of any firm's goods, manufactures, or specialities, particularising them expertly;

Monographs

dealing with the work of business-houses or products for which they are noted,

Can be Inserted

in the Winter Issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* to be published on Saturday, January 31, 1903.

No Better Method Exists

of securing the attention of 12,000 of the best buyers of druggists' goods in the British Empire; and as the time is getting short and positions are being taken, we advise those who think of having an inset in our Winter Issue to

Write to the Publisher

of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for full particulars as to terms and instructions for printers. A thing worth doing is worth doing well and

Summary.

MORE CHEMISTS' CALENDARS are criticised on p. 104

THE veterinary article on p. 92 is about sore lips and mouths.

THE Irish pharmaceutical examination results will be found on p. 102.

PHARMACEUTICAL QUESTIONS, to which replies are invited, are printed on p. 92.

Two curious dispensing-problems are sent by a Birmingham correspondent (p. 71).

A NOVEL METHOD of adulterating belladonna-root is described by Mr. Gardner (p. 89).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS of drugs and chemicals to and from Japan are detailed on p. 101.

MORE TRIBUTES TO THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY from subscribers are printed on p. 101.

"THE ART OF PRESCRIBING" has been discussed by a medical contemporary to little effect (p. 85).

THE QUESTIONS given in the Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination will be found on p. 102.

SEVERAL chemists' unqualified assistants in Liverpool have been fined for selling poisons (p. 77).

THE SALE OF B.P. QUININE-WINE by unlicensed grocers is now prohibited. This is an important innovation (p. 85).

THE names of those who have passed the Major and Minor examinations in London this month are given on p. 103.

A SUBSTANTIAL DONATION to the Martindale Memorial Fund has come from the Cape Colony and Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Societies (p. 70).

THE Jeyes Company has taken proceedings in the High Court against Mr. Pearson, of Hamburg, for alleged breaking of an agreement (p. 76).

A SANSAPARILLA DRINK or botanic beer is not a sufficient medicine to take the retailer thereof out of the Refreshment Houses Act (p. 86).

PURDUE, the Limehouse herbalist, has not benefited by the Henry VIII. Act this week. He has to pay the Apothecaries Society a fine of 20l. (p. 77).

A LEWIS & BURROWS' DISPENSER made an error with pills containing calomel which has cost his principals 150l., not to mention legal expenses (p. 76).

MANY TONS OF CITRONELLA OIL have recently been imported which was adulterated with resin spirit. Messrs. Parry and Bennett write about it on p. 88.

MR. WILLIAM DOIG, of Belfast, has been elected a member of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council in place of Mr. Samuel Turkington. His portrait is given on p. 103.

"XRAYSER" makes some reflections upon the Redwood scholarship and scholarships generally, and tells what the "Xrayser" scholar would be expected to do (p. 83).

SOME LONDON NEWSPAPERS are strangely anxious about the quality of whisky supplied by public-houses. Vitriol and methylated spirits are said to be contaminants (p. 86).

THE AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA, according to Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, goes as far as to secure an exact and uniform interpretation of the terms used in physicians' prescriptions. See his article on p. 103.

EACH OF THE POTTERIES CHEMISTS whose mercury-ointment summons went as far as judgment has had to pay 6l. 9s. fine and costs (p. 78). We comment on the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the district (p. 84).

AN interesting case under the Dentists Act is reported from Cardiff. It illustrates the cumulative manner of making out special qualification. The practitioner was fined. Mr. Templar Malins is again the defendant in a case (p. 77).

OUR OBITUARY COLUMN records the deaths of Professor Gustav Bischof, formerly of Glasgow; Mr. W. R. Fox, who died suddenly in Shoreditch Tabernacle; and Dr. H. E. Schunck, a former President of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 75).

BUSINESS is not brisk in the chemical and drug markets this week, but several things are dearer—e.g., cascara sagrada, cod-liver oil, quinine, Rochelle salts, senega, and oil of turpentine, besides a few other articles of less importance. We report this week's London cinchona-auction, and print letters and cables from our special correspondents abroad (p. 97).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Last year the number of inquests held in Manchester was 865, and out of this number twenty-four were due to poisoning.

Adam Richardson (80), described as a retired chemist, died suddenly in College Street, Barnsbury, N., on January 5, from heart-disease.

Two labourers were injured on January 7, while demolishing an old chemist's shop at Kettering, by reason of some of the masonry suddenly giving way.

Sarah Ann Bentley, of Blackburn, who is suspected of administering carbolic acid to her two children and herself (*C. & D.*, January 10, page 39), has been committed for trial.

During the night of January 10 a burglary was committed at the premises of Mr. T. W. Fields, pharmaceutical chemist, North Bar Within, Beverley. The thieves stole about 1*l.* in cash from a till.

The quarterly report of Mr. A. H. Allen, public analyst for Sheffield, shows that amongst the samples analysed were two each of ground ginger, camphorated oil, and compound liquorice powder, all of which were genuine.

Mr. R. B. Betty, Hon. Secretary of the North London Branch of the London Chemists' Association, informs us that Hampstead is one of the Parliamentary districts covered by his organisation (see *C. & D.*, January 10, page 59).

An explosion occurred at the United Alkali-works, better known as Allhusen's Chemical-factory, South Shore, Gateshead, on January 10. The explosion was in the sulphur-recovery plant, the damage sustained being over 1,000*l.*

At Newcastle, on January 13, Alexander Livingstone, master of the Glasgow sailing-ship *Windsor Park*, was fined 10*l.* and costs for not having kept a sufficient quantity of antiscorbutic on board, according to the Act, while on a voyage from Barry to Shields.

At Bradford on Wednesday evening, January 14, a meeting for the purpose of forming an association for all the retail traders of the town was held, and it was resolved to form such an association. Messrs. Waddington, Dunn, Priestley, Metcalfe, and others attended on behalf of the chemists, Mr. A. H. Waddington acting as Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*

On Monday, January 12, the installation meeting of the Lodge of Concord, No. 632, was held at the Masonic Hall, Trowbridge, when W. Bro. J. H. Aplin, W.M., chemist and druggist, installed his successor, Bro. the Rev. E. Chamberlaine. The Provincial Grand Master, Lord Radnor, complimented the Installing Master on the excellent manner in which the work was carried out, and in recognition of his valuable services as Worshipful Master he was presented by the Lodge with a very handsome Past Master's jewel and a special bar and crown attached, in honour of the King's Coronation.

Martindale Memorial Fund.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony and the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia have forwarded to the Treasurer of the Martindale Memorial Fund (Mr. Michael Cartighe) a combined subscription of 7*l.* 7*s.* through the Secretaries—Mr. James Dell, Cape Town, and Mr. E. Blewett, Bulawayo.

The Mayor's Wit.

The newly elected Mayor of Camberwell (Mr. Goddard Clarke, J.P., L.C.C., of Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E.) entertained the members of the Borough Council and a large number of friends at a banquet at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on January 8. "The Borough of Camberwell," was proposed by the Bishop of Rochester, and the Mayor, in responding, said Camberwell possessed a proud antiquity. No fewer than two paragraphs in the Domesday Book were devoted to it, and one of those entries stated that "the wood

yields sixty swine." (Laughter.) This fact was duly noted by a recent lecturer on local history in the borough, and it seemed to have a weird fascination for the children who heard it, for they one and all quoted it in their essays which followed. Had they left it as it stood, no trouble might have arisen; but one of the juveniles went somewhat out of his way to remark that "there are now sixty councillors in the borough." (Loud laughter.) The facts were no doubt correct, but the apposition in which they were placed was deplorable. (Laughter.)

Contracts.

Mr. R. Crofts, of the Parade, Canterbury, has been appointed chemist to Canterbury Corporation for the ensuing half-year.

The Grantham Town Council has appointed Mr. Thomas Lunn, chemist and druggist, to supply disinfectants to the Corporation for the ensuing year.

The Leicester Town Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. T. E. Butler, Son & Co., chemists and druggists, for the supply of oils, paints, &c., for the ensuing twelve months.

The Rochdale Board of Guardians, on January 8, resolved that the question of accepting tenders for the infirmary drugs and requisites from a wholesale firm outside the Rochdale Union area be considered by the Drugs Committee.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Board of Guardians on Wednesday, January 14, the question of the supply of drugs came up on the consideration of a report from the Finance Committee respecting the application of Mr. Buckenham, a medical officer, for an increase of salary. The committee recommended that the Guardians provide for the use in the workhouse of cod-liver oil, cod-liver oil emulsion, quinine, and opium and its preparations, but that no other alteration be made under the terms of contract with the medical officer. Mr. A. Sidney Campkin explained that the committee took 10*l.* as a moderate estimate of the sum expended in drugs for the inmates per annum, but Mr. Buckenham pointed out that certain drugs had increased in price—*e.g.*, cod-liver oil. The recommendation was agreed to.

Soothing Medicines.

Gertrude Tracey (7), whose parents reside in Montague Road, Smethwick, died suddenly on January 11. A few days before that the child complained of a cough, and her mother gave her two doses of a cough-mixture containing peppermint, paregoric, laudanum, syrup of squills, and white-wine vinegar. The child became gradually worse and died. A *post-mortem* examination was held, and Dr. Stevenson said the cough-mixture taken was not suitable for children, as it contained opium in the laudanum, and also in the paregoric. A verdict of natural causes was returned.

At Nottingham on January 9, the Coroner (Mr. C. L. Rothers) held an inquiry into the death of an infant named Walker, aged three months. The mother stated that at night she had given the child 20 drops of a medicine called "Quiet Moments." Dr. Hill said the *post-mortem* examination of the body showed that death was due to pneumonia, and that the condition would be aggravated by the frequent administration of "Quiet Moments," which contained morphia. The Coroner cautioned the parents of the child as to the future use of such medicines, and the jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia.

An inquest was held at Sittingbourne on January 3 on the body of a two-months'-old infant, named Stone, who died from opium-poisoning. The evidence showed that the child suffered from slight rupture, and as it was fretting the mother, on the advice of a neighbour, obtained two poppy-heads, boiled them in about a pint of water and sweetened the liquid, making it like a syrup. The child was given three or four teaspoonfuls of this mixture, and died about twelve hours later. Dr. R. M. Boodle, who was called in, said the cause of death was coma due to opium-poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

At an inquest on a thirteen-months'-old child at Birmingham on January 9, it was shown that the child, which was teething, was given some doses of Winslow's soothing-syrup. Convulsions set in, and the child died. The medical

evidence was to the effect that death was due to convulsions from dentition, accelerated by the morphine contained in the soothing-syrup. The Coroner (Mr. J. Bradley) said almost all these soothing-syrups contained opium in some form or other, and consequently required very careful dosing. The usual manner of administering with a teaspoon was unsafe, as the teaspoon was a somewhat variable measure. Children differed also in constitution, and what might be quite safe for one child might be dangerous to another.

The Sheffield City Coroner held an inquest on January 12 on the body of Ernest Hepworth, aged 7 weeks. Dr. Fyffe said when called to see deceased he found him in a comatose condition, and he died the same evening. The cause of death was some narcotic poison, probably contained in a mixture which had been given to him by his mother. Annie Hepworth, the mother, said she bought the medicine about a week before. As deceased was screaming she gave him a dose, and next day increased the dose, which was a quarter of a teaspoonful, to half a teaspoonful. On the day following deceased had two fits, and died the same evening. The Coroner said he did not believe the child would die from half a teaspoonful of mixture, even if it was an excessive dose, but the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, probably caused by an overdose of mixture, and added that no blame attached to the mother.

Wine-licence.

At Crewe on Tuesday, January 12, Messrs. Robert Lawson Russell and Richard Andress, trading as Russell & Andress, chemists, of Southampton, applied for the transfer of the wine-licence attached to Mr. B. W. Kilvert's chemist's shop in Earle Street, Crewe. The Magistrates said that under the present law they could refuse to grant the licence, except to the existing owner. The Crewe Magistrates had always been opposed to such applications. They gave the applicants power to sell for one month, when they would consider the application at the Brewster Sessions.

Midland Notes.

An advertisement of bargains in chemists' wares "to clear before moving" may be seen in a window not ten miles from Birmingham.

Lymph has been at a premium in Aston during the past few days, owing to the sudden outbreak of smallpox in the Manor. Disinfectants are humming.

Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay have sent a donation of 5*l.* 5*s.* to the Birmingham Fire-brigade as a recognition of its services in extinguishing the recent fire at their premises.

Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., has been appointed external examiner in materia medica and practical pharmacy at the University of Birmingham for the year 1902-3 in conjunction with Dr. Coole Kueale, the teacher and internal examiner.

The window of the premier dispensing-house of Birmingham has again a well-arranged display of fine specimens of common and rare drugs, which offer food for instruction to the benighted wayfarer along the paths which lead to the "Minor" goal.

The system of medical clubs at Walsall is to charge 1*l.* per week per person, and 4*d.* for a family. The money is collected by canvassers who receive 25 per cent. commission for the first month's payment. The system is to be discontinued, owing to the General Medical Council's views on such matters.

While there is such a dearth of varieties of flowers, students do well to visit Birmingham market-hall, for a very casual inspection will show much to interest them, such as pointsettia, euphorbia, orchids, and jonquils, but especially dried herbs, such as savin, broom, dandelion, horehound, rosemary, pennyroyal, and red century. The intelligence of the stall-keepers is a redeeming feature, and goes to show that there is much life in the old herbalist yet.

There was a serious outbreak of fire on Tuesday night on the premises of Messrs. Restall & Co., chemists and druggists, Cheapside and Moseley Road, Birmingham. At 9.54 the

brigade was summoned, and was quickly on the scene. The fire rapidly spread, and cut off the departure of the principal, who happened to be engaged at the back when the fire was discovered. The shop was gutted and the contents destroyed. The tramway traffic was delayed by the fire, and thirty policemen were required to keep the crowd in order. One fireman sustained severe injury to his hand by a broken glass jar, and is under treatment at the general hospital.

The limits of discretion had a good chance with the following prescription, which the pharmacist would not make up as it stood, and referred it to the medical man, who came in great haste and temper and said it was evident to everybody what was intended—

Morph. acet.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Tr. scillæ	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. hydrocy. dil.	...	...	...	...	3iss.
Syr. tolu.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. ad ..	...	...	...	...	3iv.

M. Ft. mist.

3ij. tussi urgente.

What was intended? Another dispensing curio is going the rounds. It is—

Boric acid	...	...	...	...	20
Am. chlor.	...	...	...	...	20
Menthol	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Camphor	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

The mixture assumes a red colour, and the natural question follows, Why?

Not the Stereotyped Strictures.

At Macclesfield on January 12 the Cheshire Coroner (Mr. H. C. Yates) held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Pheasey Philenge (74), who was found dead. The evidence was to the effect that for some time prior to his death deceased complained of chest-pains, but, as he had a strong objection to doctors, no medical advice was sought. As he became worse, he requested his wife to go to a chemist's and get something for indigestion, thinking he was suffering from that complaint. A bottle of medicine and some pills were accordingly obtained from a neighbouring chemist. Deceased took a pill and a dose of the medicine. He did not go to bed that night, preferring to sit up before the fire. Next morning he was found lying dead on the sofa. A doctor who attended the deceased about eighteen months ago said he was suffering from heart-failure. The Coroner, in summing-up, remarked that it was very foolish of people to go to chemists and ask them to prescribe for an ailment which they did not know was actually the ailment they were suffering from. They might ascertain from a doctor what was the matter with them, and then get a prescription from the chemist's; but it was very foolish of the deceased, knowing that his heart was weak, to go and ask a chemist for a prescription for indigestion. The jury returned a verdict of death from syncope.

The "Eye-specialists."

At the Wigan Police Court on January 9, three Blackburn men named John Conway, Edward Conway, and Martin Kavanagh, were committed for trial on charges of swindling an elderly spinster named Jane Mather, of Billinge, near St. Helens. According to Miss Mather's evidence a man whose photograph the police had called at her house saying he was Dr. Ison, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Leeds, and sold her two pairs of spectacles, for which she paid three guineas. On December 8 he again visited her with a man he called "Dr. Sinclair." The latter told her she needed an electric battery, which would cost fifty guineas; but he afterwards agreed to let her have it for twenty-five guineas. The next day she gave them 2*l.* upon their promising to send the battery, but it never arrived. Afterwards she paid them further small sums, and they demanded the original price of fifty guineas. On December 12 she paid Edward Conway 2*l.* towards the battery, and he was arrested in her house. Thomas Ison, eye-specialist, of Leeds, and Thomas Blair, general manager of the Leeds Infirmary, deposed that neither prisoners nor the men whom the police wanted were acting for them, nor had they received orders from Miss Mather for an electric battery.

A Lift-accident.

At the Westminster Coroner's Court on January 12, an inquiry took place with reference to the death of Mr. William Aubert (68), managing director of Eugene Rimmel (Limited), perfumers, Strand, W.C., who was fatally injured in a lift at the company's factory in Oxenden Street, Haymarket. M. Floi Taillefer, a director of Eugene Rimmel (Limited), said deceased told him that he had been struck by the lift. Witness explained that there was an iron bar across the opening of the lift, and the deceased was in the habit of getting underneath it. He was of opinion that he did so on this occasion, and, the lift being 18 inches below the level of the floor, he had stepped down and caught his chin on the bar. The lift was not intended for passengers—only for the conveyance of goods—and it was in perfect working order. The Coroner's officer informed the jury that a notice was posted up prohibiting the use of the lift by passengers. Mr. John Richards, house-surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, spoke to admitting the deceased, who was completely paralysed in the lower extremities. He was injured on the face and chest, and there was a fracture of the spine. Death was due to congestion of the lungs following the injuries. Accidental death was the verdict.

The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning during the week number thirteen, three being caused by the unscheduled mineral acids, hydrochloric and nitric. The stronger acid was taken by an elderly gentleman named Taylor, of Streatham Hill, and by a printer's warehouseman at Islington. A grocer's manager at Brixton, named Worthing, was found dead on January 5, hydrochloric acid being the cause of death. The scheduled poisons used were laudanum, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, and chlorodyne (with two victims each), cyanide of potassium, and chloroform. A tea-taster living at Paddington, named Monkman, a victim to insomnia, took an overdose of laudanum by inadvertence; while a Hull dock-labourer, William Shaw, drank a fatal quantity deliberately. A market-porter's wife at Holloway committed suicide with carbolic acid; and an aged widow at Fleetwood, Caroline Bonney, drank a large quantity of the same acid in mistake for stout. A young coachman at Morestead obtained some oxalic acid from the pharmacy of Mr. W. D. Gibb, chemist and druggist, Winchester, for cleaning the metalwork on his harness. Instead, he took two or three teaspoonfuls and died. A Southsea insurance collector named Nightingale drank a solution of oxalic acid he had been using, in mistake for water, and he also died. An unknown man died from chlorodyne-poisoning at the Holborn Union workhouse, and a Worcester tradesman, Thomas Paine, who had the chlorodyne-habit, took a fatal overdose on January 10. Miss Emily Charlotte Taylor, of Bayswater, was a victim of the chloroform-habit. She used to inhale the anæsthetic to induce sleep, and the inevitable overdose was taken by her on January 7. Charles Deacon, a West Norwood jeweller, who "worried over trifles," ended all his strife with a dose of cyanide of potassium. The inquest at Clydach on the body of a labourer, who died mysteriously at Mond's nickel-works (see *C. & D.*, December 13, 1902), was resumed on January 14. The principal witness was Dr. Tunnicliffe, King's College Hospital, London, who stated that the organs of the deceased had been microscopically and chemically examined. He came to the conclusion that death was due to the inhalation of nickel carbonyl.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. J. Edgar Connor, M.C.P.S.I., pharmaceutical chemist, Newry, has been returned unopposed as a member of the Warrenpoint Urban Council.

Mr. Donald Stewart, pharmaceutical chemist, 93 Duke Street, Londonderry, was last week returned unopposed as a councillor for the Waterside Ward of the Derry Corporation.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. T. G. Wright, chemist and druggist, Whiteinch, is starting a branch-business in Partick.

Mr. Archibald Hamilton Macnaught, chemist and druggist, has been admitted a partner in the firm of Macnaught Brothers, 4 West Blackhall Street, Greenock.

Laudanum-poisoning.

A man named Alexander Sinclair (60) died in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary on January 7 from the effects of laudanum-poisoning. The deceased was discovered unconscious in a bunk in a model lodging-house. A bottle containing dregs of laudanum was found beside the bed, and a note left behind was to the effect that he had taken fourpennyworth of the drug.

A New Business.

Mr. John W. Bennie, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at the village of Polmont Station, which is quite close to the railway-junction of that name. Mr. Bennie is manager to Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Falkirk, a position which he has held for a number of years. He intends to retain this position, and has put his own business in charge of a qualified man. Polmont is a large and growing district, with Falkirk two miles to the west and Linlithgow six to the east.

Glasgow Notes.

Several Glasgow grocers are cutting P.A.T.A. articles below the protected prices. Where are the Trade Association watch-dogs?

The *Cambuslang Advertiser* gives Mr. Robert Suttie, chemist and druggist, half-a-column notice of his Morriston factory of toilet-specialities.

Influenza is still playing havoc with local chemists. Amongst the notables laid low are Messrs. T. Dunlop and J. W. Sutherland, of the Chemists' Trade Association.

A firm of Glasgow contractors has been fined 6*l.* 6*s.* in all for unlawfully storing 4½ cwt. of carbide of calcium in nine metal cylinders, and 120 gals. of petroleum, without having procured a licence.

"Pass the peptone" is the heading of an editorial in a local evening journal on Sir J. Crichton Brown's recent address, in which he declared that the use of soft or pulpy foods is causing deficiency of saliva, and atrophy of the teeth and digestive organs.

Mr. C. T. Cockburn, of Cockburn & Co. (Limited), entertained his employés, including those from the country branches, to a dance in the Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street, on Monday evening, January 12. The entertainment was on a handsomely hospitable scale, and a delightful evening was spent.

The Assistants' dance was a most enjoyable affair. The artistically decorated hall and the gay dresses of the ladies conspired to make quite a brilliant spectacle. The music was exceptionally good, and the vocal and elocutionary contributions of Messrs. W. L. Currie, Gowans, and Gilmour formed agreeable interludes.

Boots' Sauchiehall Street branch is now in full swing at Boots' prices, but so far chemists and drug-stores have kept their heads. An effective advertisement of the company's cod-liver-oil emulsion is appearing in the local papers; it offers the 4*s.* 6*d.* bottle for 1*s.* 8*d.* and the 2*s.* 3*d.* bottle for 1*s.* Customers have been presented with a neat celluloid postage-stamp case, on the outside of which is a 1903 calendar, and in the inside three pieces of court-plaster.

A Glasgow chemist recently dispensed a prescription of which Dr. Pritchard, the poisoner, was the writer. As the

following copy will show, it is a remarkable example of bad pharmacy:—

Liq. potassæ causticæ	...	...	5iv.
Spt. æth. nit. ...	...	...	5vi.
Liq. morphinæ ..	...	...	5ij.
Syr. zingiberis	...	...	5iss.

Sig.: 5j. in a little water every three hours.

A chemist not a hundred miles from Glasgow, who is sorely beset by "store-chemists," has issued a circular to his customers by way of a counter-blast. This is a taste of his quality:—

If A sells you a commodity for 50 per cent. less than B, and C sells it for 50 per cent. less than B, what is C's profit? Assuming, of course, that C paid for the goods. . . . Rhubarb can be bought wholesale at all prices from 5s. 6d. per lb. to 1s. or less. Query: What quality of rhubarb is put in the Gregory's mixture which is retailed at 2d. per oz.?

Cheap & Good (Limited), the penny-line chemists, have opened a branch in Duke Street, and are circulating a price-list from which it appears that the stock comprises such curiosities as penny bottles or packets of chlorodyne, cough-mixture, chemical-food, cold and influenza mixture, Easton's syrup-tablets, cod-liver oil emulsion, children's soothing-syrup, two seidlitz (*sic*) powders, condensed milk, and Liebig's beef-essence. The character of the company's claims may be judged from the following passages of the prefatory statement in the list:—

We sell everything in a concentrated form. You don't pay us for big bottles and bulky packages; we sell you the essence, the real thing. . . . Don't throw away good money on bottles of water, nor think less of our medicines because they are not largely advertised. If we advertised them it would prevent us selling them to you at the uniform price of 1d. We should have to charge 10½d. and 13½d. like other makers. 300,000l. is paid every year by manufacturers of advertised medicines to the Government for stamp-duties. You pay the money, also the huge cost of advertising them. Our system saves you all this.

It is stated that Cheap & Good (Limited) intend to open a number of other branches shortly.

French News.

From our Paris Correspondent)

IN DAYS OF OLD.—The practice of burning the drugs of a charlatan (or even of a pharmacist who sold stale or worthless articles) outside his own door or elsewhere was practised in England as well as in France in bygone centuries. A curious bill has just been reproduced in the *Revue Médicale de Normandie* referring to this practice. It is a decree of the Court of Parliament confirming a sentence of the Rouen Police, "Forbidding the said Hermerot, so-called Urine Doctor, to exercise medicine and to sell any remedy whatsoever under pain of corporal punishment, and that, on the more ample conclusions of Monsieur le Procureur du Roy, orders the confiscation of the drugs and Remedies seized upon him to be burnt in the presence of the Usher on duty, November 9, 1743." It appears that this sentence was the result of a prosecution by the Apothecaries' Corporation of Rouen to whom the Court condemned Hermerot to pay 1,500 livres damages. This figure was, however, subsequently reduced to 300 livres.

OCEANOGRAPHY.—Last Sunday the Prince of Monaco made a noteworthy speech at the inauguration of a series of lectures on oceanography to be given under his auspices at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris. He remarked that this science is too much neglected in France in view of its importance to a maritime nation, and he urged the necessity of increased interest in it. Professor J. Thoulet, of the Faculty of Sciences at Nancy, afterwards gave a lecture, in the course of which he dwelt at considerable length on the principles of the science of oceanography and its present condition. Referring to the Prince of Monaco's statement that France as a nation seems indifferent to this science, the professor said he quite endorsed this opinion, but at the same time he thought no country possesses more professional oceanographers, which seems to imply that they have not succeeded in making the science a popular one so

far. Next Sunday Dr. Poirier will give the second lecture of the series, and he has chosen as his subject: "The physiology and the microbiology of the sea."

THE USE OF OLD CORKS.—At its last meeting the Council of Hygiene of the Seine discussed a report by M. Guignard, Director of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, concerning the use of old corks. The report mentioned that in November, 1901, the Council had recommended the prohibition of the use of corks picked up in the streets or in the sewers for corking bottles containing substances destined for alimentary purposes. A certain number of retailers of old corks protested against this measure, and as a result analyses have been carried out by the chemists of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, the matter being afterwards again submitted to the Council of Hygiene. M. Guignard said that the result of the experiments made at the Municipal Laboratory tend to show that the use of old corks treated chemically offers no serious danger. But it is important that they should not be used without having been submitted to a complete disinfection beforehand. The treatment by water vapour under pressure appears to be the best means of obtaining this result. It is, however, possible to obtain the same result by more simple and more economical processes. After discussing the question, the Council decided that the renovation and sale of old corks can be authorised under the following conditions:—

1. Treatment by boiling water for a minimum of a quarter of an hour, 2 per cent. of carbonate of soda to be added to the water.
2. They must be kept for several hours in water containing sulphuric acid in the proportion of 1 per cent.
3. Wash them several times in boiling water.
4. During these operations care must be taken to keep the corks completely submerged by some appropriate method.
5. Sulphuric acid and chloride of lime may be used for cleaning the corks on the condition that all traces of such chemicals is afterwards removed.
6. Such corks can only be offered for sale under the name of 'rejuvenated corks.'

LISTERISM IN SAVAGE AFRICA.—The following little description of how M. Hugues Le Roux, author and traveller dressed the spearwounds of a Galla warrior, is extracted from his "African Sketches":—

As I had no lint I went to buy, at Lekempi market, small spools of spun cotton. Meu brought them from far away, perched on their thumbs as if they were falcons. I boiled them a long time in the last (more or less) enamelled saucepan we had left. Then I made a provision of long tresses, which I soaked in sublimate. All was ready when the wounded man came, leaning on his staff and on his sister. I said to the sister:—

"You see this saucepan; I give it to you. You will put therein very clean water, and underneath nine red-hot brands. You will wait till the water sings. Then you will repeat seven times over the longest prayer you know, ending with, 'St. George! St. Michael! Heal him.'"

Seriously she repeated the magic rite prescribed.

"But this is not all. I am going to give you a little blue powder. It kills those who touch it with the tongue. You will throw it in the water that has sung on the fire. You will then use it to soak these tresses of cotton as I have done. Then your brother will be healed."

Eight days afterwards M. Hugues Le Roux met the brother and sister when leaving the Galla country for Abyssinia proper.

The sister said: "I have added a word to the magic you taught me. Daily, while the water sings, I say, 'St. George, grant to this Christian a safe return to his country.'"

American Notes.

CALIFORNIAN BEEKEEPERS COMBINE.—The beekeepers of California have formed a stock company to do business as a corporation, with a capital of \$25,000. Twenty of the largest bee-men in the State have pledged themselves to further the project. The association announces that it will fix a reasonable standard price, and will use a trade-mark for the prevention of adulteration. It will buy and sell bees, honey, and wax, and will manufacture and sell supplies. A meeting has been called for January 20, at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, to complete the details.

WELL-KNOWN DRUGGIST DEAD.—Mr. George W. Kennedy, a well-known druggist, of Pottsville, Pa., and a member of

the State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, died on December 22, from pneumonia. He was about 60 years of age, and had been a resident of Pottsville for thirty-seven years. Mr. Kennedy had several times represented his district in the State Legislature, and was for twenty-eight years Secretary of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was the author of many papers on technical subjects, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was identified with many business enterprises in his city. In the Civil War, Mr. Kennedy served from 1862 to 1865, when he was mustered out as hospital steward. He was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was one of the guard of honour at the funeral of President Lincoln. A widow and four children survive. Two of the sons are Dr. Robert M. Kennedy, surgeon in the United States Navy, stationed at Newport, R.I., and Dr. Louis T. Kennedy, an *attaché* of the United States quarantine service at Philadelphia.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

MR. R. J. GILL succeeds Mr. F. H. le Sueur as Secretary to the Cape Colonial Pharmacy Board.

A LADY NAMED LAWSON committed suicide in a Cape Town Hotel on December 20, by taking laudanum. Love is said to be the reason for the rash act.

A DENTAL SOCIETY has been formed in Cape Town. The following officers are elected: President, Dr. Johnson; Vice-President, Dr. J. Harper; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Butler; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. H. Hayward.

SLEEPING-SICKNESS SCARE.—The disease, which is creating havoc in Uganda, has put the mine-owners in a flutter of excitement. It is feared that it may spread towards the coast by means of the railway, for there has been much "recruiting" of Uganda natives for labour in the Johannesburg mines. The disease is highly contagious, and is almost invariably fatal. Government is prepared a scheme to circumscribe the epidemic and prevent it spreading to Egypt, India, and elsewhere.

CHARGE OF PRACTISING AS A MEDICAL MAN.—A coloured man, Mahomet Cassiem, was again remanded at Cape Town on December 23 on a charge of practising as a doctor, he not being registered as such. Dr. Abdooraman gave evidence to the effect that he attended the child of Henry Jacobs from about eight days before it died on December 11. The child, who had previously been attended by accused, had suffered from cerebral spinal meningitis, and this was the cause of death. He did not think that the accused's medicine could have accelerated the child's death. After the child's death a detective showed the witness a liquid, but it appeared to be only water.

FROM THE MOOR TO THE VELDT.—The post of agricultural chemist to the Transvaal Government has been accepted by Mr. Herbert Ingle, F.I.C., F.C.S., lecturer on agricultural chemistry at the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Mr. Ingle will proceed to South Africa to take up his new duties in the course of the next six weeks. The salary attached to the office is 1,200*l.* a year. Mr. Ingle has been connected with the Yorkshire College for upwards of twenty-three years. He won a scholarship in 1879 and worked as a scholar for four years, when he was appointed demonstrator of chemistry under Professor Thorpe. He subsequently became senior demonstrator and assistant lecturer in chemistry. In 1899 he was appointed agricultural chemist, and during his tenure of office he has directed the theoretical and practical education in chemistry of agricultural students both in the college and at the Manor Farm, Garforth.

Colonial and Foreign News.

HYDROPHOBIA MICROBE.—Professor Sormani, of the University of Pavia, this week announces that he has discovered the microbe of hydrophobia. The serum used against hydrophobia at the Pasteur Institute is obtained from the tissues of infected animals, but the active principle has never been isolated. Professor Sormani's newly discovered microbe has the property of presenting itself under varied forms in the shape of micrococci, bacilli or, more rarely, blastomycete. The discovery may lead to the production of purer forms of the hydrophobia-serum than are at present known.

GERMANY AND CHILI NITRATE.—The German Saltpetre Company, which has been promoted by various agricultural associations, has been formed at Hamburg with a capital of 750,000*l.*, of which two-thirds has already been subscribed, and subscriptions are now also being invited in Austria for the remainder. The company has acquired extensive nitrate-fields in Chili, and has also absorbed the property and works of the firm of Folsch & Martin at Iquique and Tocopilla for the sum of 600,000*l.* It is estimated that the available nitrate-deposits under the control of the company amount to 85,000,000 quintals, whilst the quantity exported by the firm in question has hitherto reached 1,600,000 quintals per annum.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TARIFF.—Increased tariff-duties on many manufactured articles are the most prominent feature of the new Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, which is stated to be of a highly protectionist character. The precise details of the higher duties will be fixed within a fortnight. The duties on the principal manufactured articles will be raised considerably, and this is likely to affect British and American trade with Austria-Hungary to a serious extent, says Reuter, England and the United States being respectively the second and third largest exporters to Austria. The tariff questions have been completely settled between Austria and Hungary, thus forming a basis of negotiation for the conclusion of new commercial treaties. The Ausgleich has been concluded for ten years, indicating that the new commercial treaties are to remain in operation for the same period.

NEW ZEALAND ITEMS.—Mr. A. E. Remington, chemist and druggist, has been elected at the top of the poll as representative of Rangitikei, Wellington, in the New Zealand House of Representatives. Mr. Remington is a Government supporter, and is described as a capable speaker with a good knowledge of the political questions of the day.—Mr. W. C. FitzGerald, chemist, who is about to leave Wellington, was, at the monthly meeting of the Central Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand, held last month, presented, on behalf of the members of the Association, with a suitably inscribed silver cigar-case, along with cigar and cigarette holders in amber. In doing so, Mr. Elson referred to the many services Mr. FitzGerald had rendered to the Association, especially in connection with the social interests of members, in organising annual picnics, and so on. He wished Mr. FitzGerald every success in his future career, whether in South Africa or elsewhere. Mr. Robert Wood, the Wellington manager of the New Zealand Drug Company, also spoke in highly complimentary terms of the presentee, on behalf of his own firm and other wholesale dealers in the city. Mr. FitzGerald, in acknowledging the gifts, intimated that prior to his departure he would place a donation of two guineas in the hands of the Treasurer of the Association, as the nucleus of a fund which he thought should be established for the mutual protection of chemists and druggists in Wellington.

A NEW TIPPLE.—Many fashionable women, says *Answers*, who substitute cordials for innocuous tea as an afternoon beverage are appreciating a new and superlatively seductive "drink" called oil of roses. A cordial in name only, it has none of the sticky, syrupy components of the other insipid cordials, but has a peculiar, almost biting taste that appeals to the feminine palate. This cordial is flavoured with roses, and is imported from Amsterdam. The cordial tastes as a rose smells. The colour is pale pink, and "Huile des Roses" is the most expensive cordial on the market. A tablespoonful retails for 2*s.* The firm in Amsterdam exports the liquor in genuine Delft jugs, which the purchaser retains. Encouraged by the success of the rose drink, a similar concoction has been devised flavoured with violets.

Personalities.

MR. BERTRAM J. SMART has been appointed assistant chemist to the Government Explosive Research Department at Woolwich Arsenal.

MR. JAMES MEADOWCROFT, chemist and druggist, of Rock Street, Bury (Lancs), has been elected a member of the North of England Institute of Brewing.

THE name of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, of the Middle Temple, occurs in the list of those who have passed the Bar examination in constitutional law and legal history.

COUNCILLOR FERDINAND G. FOSTER, chemist and druggist, 219 Lake Road, Landport, has been elected one of the Ward Presidents in connection with the Portsmouth Conservative Association.

DR. ARTHUR HANTZSCH, professor of chemistry at Würzburg, has been invited to succeed Wislicenus as professor of chemistry at the university of Leipzig. He is reported to have accepted the post.

AT the Masonic installation, on January 7, of the W.M. of Mariners Lodge No. 163, Guernsey, Brother L. Whelan the Grange Pharmacy, was invested as S.D. and Brother W. H. Davies, chemist, Mill Street, as I.G.

DR. RANDALL DAVIDSON, K.C.V.O., the Archbishop-designate of Canterbury, was a sympathetic member of the House of Lords Shop Early Closing Committee, and is with Lord Avebury preparing a Bill dealing with the subject.

MR. J. J. SAPP, J.P., Palmerston Road, Southsea, chemist, and Mr. Woolmer White, J.P. (Timothy White Company, store chemists, Portsmouth and elsewhere), have been appointed, with two other magistrates, as the Visiting Justices to the Portsmouth Prison for the ensuing year.

"THE January *Associator* contains a splendid cabinet-size photo of a clever and well-known chemist, who is also consulting chemist and expert to a new and important medicine company." Mr. John Billington, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, is the gentleman referred to in the above postcard issued by the *Associator*.

MR. J. H. MILES, who played right wing three-quarter in the England *v.* Wales Rugby Match last Saturday, is an adopted nephew of Mr. F. J. Brett, transfer agent, Leicester, and has assisted him in the business during the past seven years. Mr. Miles is the first international from Leicester, and we cannot recall anyone connected with the drug trade who has hitherto secured this honour. Mr. Miles celebrates his 23rd birthday this week. He has represented the Midland counties in all their matches this year, as well as played for the rest of the South *v.* London and the Universities and in the South *v.* North matches.

Deaths.

ATKINS.—At Stepney, E., on January 4, Mr. Edwin Atkins, chemist and druggist. Aged 69.

BISCHOF.—On January 13, at 19 Ladbroke Gardens, W., Gustav Bischof, F.C.S., F.I.C., son of the late Geheimrath Bischof, of Bonn. Professor Bischof came to this country in 1871 as professor of technical chemistry at Anderson's College Glasgow, and four years afterwards started as an analytical chemist in London. He invented the spongy-iron filter, and his later years were devoted to the perfection of the Bischof process for the manufacture of white-lead.

CHILD.—At Headingley, Leeds, on December 30, Mr. Thomas Child, chemist and druggist. Aged 55.

FOX.—Suddenly, in the Shoreditch Tabernacle, on January 10, Mr. William Robert Fox, chemist. Aged 56. Mr. Fox was a member of the firm of William Fox & Sons, wholesale druggists, Bethnal Green, and brother of Mr. C. E. Fox pharmaceutical chemist, and ex-Mayor of Bethnal Green. Mr. William Fox died suddenly while addressing a meeting in the Shoreditch Tabernacle, and the rumour first spread in

the borough that it was the ex-Mayor who had expired. A pathetic feature of the dramatic death was that Mrs. Fox was one of the audience. Details of the business with which the late Mr. Fox was connected appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 16, 1901, page 795. At the inquest held at Bethnal Green on January 13, Mrs. Annie Fox, the widow, deposed that her husband had suffered with an internal complaint, but had not been confined to bed for twenty-eight years. They went together to the Shoreditch Tabernacle, Hackney Road, and attended a social gathering there. At a meeting held afterwards Mr. Fox, after addressing a few words to the audience, fell forward with his head on the desk. He appeared to have fainted, and was removed to an adjoining room, where it was found, on the arrival of a doctor, that death had taken place. Mr. Charles Edward Fox, pharmaceutical chemist, and ex-Mayor of Bethnal Green, said his brother was about to undergo a slight operation, and rather dreaded it, but he had been medically examined, and told that it would be safe for him to take chloroform. Dr. Hewitt Oliver deposed that death was due to heart failure, probably accelerated by slight excitement, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

RICHARDSON.—At Hexham, Northumberland, on January 13, Mr. George Richardson, chemist and druggist. Aged 50. Mr. Richardson, who had been ill for several months, carried on a pharmacy in Fore Street, Hexham, for about a quarter of a century.

SCHUNCK.—On January 13, at Oaklands, Kersal, Manchester, in his 83rd year, Henry Edward Schunck, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Dr. Schunck was the son of a Manchester merchant, and studied chemistry in Germany under Liebig. He devoted his life to researches on dyeing and colouring-matters, and was the first to prepare pure alizarin from madder. Dr. Schunck was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850. He was awarded the Dalton medal by the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in 1898, the Davy gold medal by the Royal Society in 1899, and the gold medal of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1900. Dr. Schunck was President of the last-named Society in 1897, and was one of the oldest members of the Chemical Society, of which body he was Vice-President in 1882.



New Books.

Austen, Sir W. C. R. *Introduction to Study of Metallurgy*. 5th ed. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. 532. 18s. (Griffin.)

Hensler, F. *The Chemistry of the Terpenes*. Translated by F. J. Pond. Revised, enlarged, and corrected. 9 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv + 457. 17s. net. (J. & A. Churchill.)

Hughes, Richard. *The Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy*. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 790. Cloth, 16s.; half-bound, 18s. 6d. (London, Leath & Ross.)

Insurance Tables, 1902. Stone & Cox. 1s. net. [Gives particulars respecting the premiums for life insurance by all companies doing business in the United Kingdom, the business done by the companies, their standing bonuses, and leading features. A concise and useful booklet.]

Medical Directory for 1903. 59th annual issue. 10 x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 1772. 14s. (J. & A. Churchill.)

Wade, E. J. *Secondary Batteries: their Theory, Construction, and Use*. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 502. 10s. 6d. net. (Electrician office.)

Wright, A. C. *Analysis of Oils and Allied Substances*. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 254. 9s. net. (Lockwood.)

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

THE WILLOW-BARK CASE.

It was expected that counsel in the Edinburgh Court of Session action by Schiltz & Co. against J. F. Macfarlan & Co. would have addressed the Court on Thursday, January 15, but Lord Kyllachy intimated beforehand that he could not take up the matter again until January 16.

EAU DE COLOGNE CASE.

In the Chancery Division on January 13, Mr. Justice Farwell had before him the matter of *Wagner v. the Cologne Syndicate (Limited)*. Mr. Upjohn, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Lumley & Lumley), for the plaintiff, said it was a motion for an injunction to restrain the syndicate from acting upon or dealing with a certain instrument by which it purported to have bought the business of the plaintiff, who was the agent of the original eau-de-Cologne business of Johann Anton Farina, which was distinguished from the business which the syndicate bought. Counsel went on to say that the syndicate desired to answer the plaintiff's affidavits, and as it was willing to give an undertaking not to advertise or announce that it had purchased or acquired the plaintiff's agency, this would satisfy him till Friday, and he thought it would probably appear that there were issues of fact. Perhaps his Lordship would then treat this as a summons for directions, and probably they could get an early trial. In that case he (Mr. Upjohn) should not need to trouble his Lordship on the motion.

His Lordship assented.

CREOLIN DISPUTE.

In the King's Bench Division on Tuesday, January 13, before Mr. Justice Wright, sitting without a jury, the case of *Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company v. Pearson*, came on for hearing. Mr. C. F. Dickens, K.C., Mr. Ruegg, K.C., and Mr. Scott appeared for plaintiff company, and Sir R. Reid, K.C., Mr. McCall, K.C., and Mr. Alan Macpherson for the defendant.

Mr. Dickens explained that two actions were brought by the plaintiffs against Mr. Wm. Pearson, carrying on business as Pearson & Co. in Hamburg and Paris. The action was brought to determine the mutual rights of the plaintiffs and the defendant under two agreements, one dated January 16, 1888, which was modified and extended by another agreement dated December, 1889. The first action on an agreement of 1898 dealt entirely with the rights of the parties with regard to France and French colonies. The general purport of the first agreement was that the plaintiffs appointed the defendant their sole agent for the sale of their disinfectants under the name of "Creolin," and defendant agreed to sell such preparations in bulk, and to designate them under the name of "Creolin," and to affix the plaintiffs' trade-marks to them, &c. Defendant, under the agreement, was to have the right to supply "Creolin" to certain countries, and undertook not in any way to modify plaintiffs' preparation without their consent. He contracted not to apply in any shape or form the seal, name, or trade-mark of the plaintiffs to any other preparation whatever, except those supplied by the plaintiffs, or to sell or undertake agencies for any other disinfectant preparations. That was to go on for ten years; but on December 5, 1889, the period was extended for twenty-one years from January 16, 1888. It was also provided that both the parties should endeavour to come to some agreement as to the rights in France, and that in default of such agreement France should be expressly excluded, and that the defendant should not have the right to sell plaintiffs' preparations, or any of them, or in conjunction with other preparations in French territory. No arrangement was come to, and the defendant had sold preparations in France which were not plaintiffs' preparations, and they claimed an account of profit and an injunction. The second action dealt with all other countries except France. Defendants alleged breach of the agreement in so far as the defendant had modified the preparations received from the plaintiffs by adding fresh ingredients, and also had modified the trade-marks, and had sold and undertaken the sale of other disin-

fectants, and had manufactured or sold without plaintiffs' consent commodities of which plaintiffs' preparations formed an ingredient. This conduct had affected the sale of the plaintiffs' preparations. Before the contract of 1888 Messrs. Jeyes had entered into a contract with a company in Paris—the Cresyl Company—and after the agreement of January, 1888, was entered into difficulties undoubtedly arose as to the sale by the Cresyl Company of a disinfectant under Messrs. Jeyes' name of "Creolin." The agreement of 1889 was entered into with the object of getting rid of that difficulty. Plaintiffs' case was that the defendant had no right to sell in France other preparations than those of plaintiffs', and that he was not to compete with plaintiffs. Mr. Dickens added that through the action of the defendant the latter's orders to the plaintiffs for their preparations had in four years and a half fallen from 40,800 gals. of "Jeyes'" to about 8,000 gals.

Mr. Thos. Brown, a director of the plaintiff company and also of the Cresyl Company in Paris; Mr. Thos. Dawson, manager of plaintiff company; Mr. Wm. Plaunes, Secretary; and M. Elard, President of the Cresyl Company in Paris, having given evidence,

After luncheon a consultation took place between counsel. Sir R. Reid then asked his Lordship to adjourn the further hearing until Friday. That, he said, might enable them to put an end to that troublesome affair.

Mr. Dickens said certain suggestions had been made to the directors of the plaintiff company which they would like to consider. They did not wish to act precipitately.

The hearing was accordingly adjourned until Friday.

A CALOMEL-PILL PRESCRIPTION.

In the King's Bench Division on Wednesday, January 14, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the case of *Bulley v. Lewis & Burrows* was heard.

This was an action brought by Mrs. Clara Bulley, of Bedford Court Mansions, against Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, chemists, of 108 New Oxford Street, to recover damages for negligence. Mr. Dickens, K.C., and Mr. P. Rose-Innes appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kemp, K.C., and Mr. Spencer Bower were for the defendants.

Mr. Dickens, in opening the case, said that in January of last year the plaintiff was suffering from indigestion, and her medical attendant—Dr. Kialmark—made out a prescription for her. This was taken by the servant to the defendants' shop, 108 New Oxford Street, but instead of making up two pills only, to be taken at bedtime, the defendants made up twenty-four pills, and upon the box wrote the direction that two were to be taken three times a day. The effect of the pills was to produce excessive purging and great pains in the face. In all she took twenty-two of the twenty-four pills, and when her doctor was informed of it he stopped all medicine, and remarked, "I wonder they did not kill you." When the plaintiff was well enough to go out she visited the defendants, and at first they denied that they had made up the prescription, but they sent her away to Eastbourne for the benefit of her health, and bore the expense of her visit there. He submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to fair and substantial damages for the suffering she had gone through, and which for several months had left her in a very low and nervous condition.

This statement was supported by the evidence of the plaintiff, who stated that, in consequence of what her doctor said to her, she called upon the defendants in Oxford Street, and the gentleman she saw there at first denied that the prescription had been improperly made up, but afterwards expressed his regret, said he could not understand how the mistake had occurred and that he would consult the manager at the head office. Some few days afterwards she called at the defendants' head office in Great Portland Street, and saw Mr. Gough, the managing director. When she explained the circumstances Mr. Gough said, "I see; you want a handsome cheque and to go away." She told him she wanted more than that in consequence of her health. Mr. Gough said the board were meeting that day, and he would put it before them. Mr. Gough called at her house the next day, but as she was ill in bed her sister saw him. Her doctor remained in attendance upon her for a considerable time, and his bill amounted to upwards of 50%. Her doctor prescribed medicines and ordered her champagne, oysters, spirits, and nourishing

food. In consequence of taking the pills she was seriously ill for four or five months.

Mrs. Hughes, sister of the plaintiff, and Dr. F. J. Wethered, 33 Harley Street, also gave evidence.

Dr. Kiallmark, 5 Pembroke Gardens, said that he had attended the plaintiff's family for some years. On January 28 Mrs. Bulley was suffering from indigestion, and he made out a prescription for two pills, which were to be taken at bedtime. Some time afterwards he had a letter from her saying that the effect of taking the twenty-two pills had been so violent that she had become quite ill. He went to see her, and found she had to a great extent improved, and the effects of the pills had passed off. Subsequently she complained of her face and the difficulty of opening her mouth, and she was very ill. He prescribed a change of air and a generous diet. He saw her again in September, when severe nervous troubles returned. He thought that the reason of her illness was the shock caused by the overdose.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, he said plaintiff was still suffering from nervous symptoms, in his opinion. His bill amounting to 51s., was not yet paid.

Dr. Percy Bolton, 15 Seymour Street, agreed that the plaintiff had taken an overdose of mercury, and that her nervous state was due to the shock caused by it.

Mr. Kemp, for the defence, said he could not deny negligence, and would call medical evidence.

Dr. Nestor Tirard, Harley Street, said that on May 20 he examined the plaintiff in consultation with Dr. Kiallmark and Dr. Benthall, and did not find her to be suffering from what was known as the constitutional effects of mercury. In cross-examination, he said he should expect the contraction of the muscles of the face, if it existed, to be constant, and not intermittent.

Dr. Herbert Benthall, Tavistock Square, corroborated. On April 25 he could not find any objective system of mercurial poisoning.

Mr. Ernest William Gough, general manager of the defendant company, said he saw the plaintiff on April 8, when there did not seem to be much the matter with her except that she was excited. She handed him a prescription, and asked him to read it. It was difficult to decipher. It appeared to be "Two pills to be taken at bedtime." He did not tell Mrs. Bulley, after learning the mistake which had been made, that her expenses at the seaside would be paid. He said he would put the matter before the directors, but did not make any offer as to the payment of expenses.

Counsel having addressed the jury, and the learned Judge having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 150s. The learned Judge having left the court, judgment was not given.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

ASSISTANTS FINED.

At the Liverpool County Court on Monday, January 12, before Judge Collier, the Pharmaceutical Society sought to recover two penalties of 5s. each from John Eames, assistant to Stephen Stephenson, pharmaceutical chemist, 270 Kensington, Liverpool, for selling Kay's compound essence of linseed and Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup, contrary to the provisions of the Act, each of these medicines containing morphine, and defendant not being a registered chemist and druggist. Mr. C. E. Nield represented the Society, and Mr. W. Rudd appeared for the defendant.

Mr. H. Moon, clerk to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, proved that defendant's name did not appear on the register of chemists.

The sale was proved by Mr. A. Foulds, and evidence was given by Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., Exeter, to show that the medicine which defendant sold contained sufficient morphine to bring it into Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act. The proportion was $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of morphine per fl. oz.

For the defence it was contended that on the occasions when defendant sold the articles a duly qualified person was present in the shop, and that the medicines were sold under that person's supervision.

His Honour found that both cases had been proved, and imposed the full penalty of 5s. in each case, with costs.

Mr. Registrar Cooper in another court tried two similar cases. In the first one an unqualified assistant named G. Hunter, employed at the City Drug-stores, 160 Walton

Breck Road, Liverpool, was the defendant. The article sold in this case was Kay's compound essence of linseed. The offence was admitted, and defendant was fined the full penalty of 5s.

The second case was brought against H. Griffiths, an unqualified assistant at Budden & Co.'s shop, 42 Dale Street, Liverpool. As in the other case the offence was admitted, the article sold being Browne's chlorodyne. The full penalty of 5s. was inflicted in this case also.

Apothecaries Act.

MR. PURDUE LOSES.

At the Bow County Court on January 14, before his Honour Judge Smyly, K.C., John Charles Purdue, herbalist, of Galt Street, Limehouse, appeared to answer a summons at the instance of the Apothecaries' Society, who sought to recover the sum of 20s.—penalties for acting as an apothecary without a licence. It was alleged that defendant attended a Mrs. Sarah White, of Eastfield Street, Limehouse, who died, and on whose body an inquest was afterwards held. Mr. Lane, K.C., appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Schultess-Young for the defendant. Evidence was called to prove that Mrs. White formed the opinion, and believed, that she was being treated by a medical man. The defendant, it was said, exhibited a bill to the following effect: "No humbug here—open every day to the public as a herbalist, not as a doctor"; but one of the witnesses who obtained medicine for Mrs. White said she did not see it. The defence was that the defendant acted purely and simply as a herbalist; he had not diagnosed the complaint and given a remedy for that complaint. He simply gave something to relieve pain, which did not bring him within the meaning of the Act. His Honour: But he attended the woman for three consecutive days. Mr. Lane: And when he finds she is dangerously ill advises that the parish doctor shall be called in. Mr. Schultess-Young: The defendant has done nothing that he is not entitled to do under the Act of Henry VIII., which has never been repealed. If a woman went into his shop suffering from ague he is entitled to give her something to relieve that. He has a notice, too, in his shop pointing out that he is not an apothecary. His Honour: That is of no value. In conclusion, Mr. Schultess-Young contended that the defendant had only acted in a humane manner. His Honour: He went to the house, ordered poultices, prescribed for the woman, and yet, after a warning, he goes and does worse the next time. I am quite convinced that the defendant has acted and practised as an apothecary, and received fees; what more could a doctor do than the defendant had done? There will be judgment for the amount of the penalty claimed, with costs on the higher scale.

Dentists Act.

"SPECIALLY QUALIFIED."

At the Cardiff Police Court on Tuesday, January 13, before Mr. T. W. Lewis (Stipendiary), Mr. A. Carew, of No. 8 Queen Street, was charged with unlawfully using a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry; also for unlawfully using the name of "dentist."

Mr. Geo. David (of the firm of Messrs. David & Evans) appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Meyrick represented the defendant.

Mr. Geo. David said the proceedings were taken under Section 3 of the Act. Defendant occupied premises at No. 8 Queen Street. On the first or second floor, and immediately outside the premises and leading to a passage, he had a case containing a quantity of teeth and a number of cards. At the premises adjoining (No. 10), the entrance to which was immediately alongside that to No. 8, there was a Mr. Ellis, who was a registered dentist, and who had a sign-board up, inscribed "Mr. Ellis, Dental Surgeon." If anyone exhibited a case with anything therein implying that he was a gentleman who dealt in matters relating to teeth he (Mr. David) contended it was sufficient to bring him within the meaning of the Act. But the defendant went further than that, for in his showcase he had tickets which contained these words: "All work done on the premises. Painless extraction. Moderate charges. Fittings, from 2s. 6d."; and he (Mr. David) begged to call special attention to the next

item, because it seemed to him to be an exceedingly dangerous thing that anaesthetics of any kind should be dealt with by persons who were not properly qualified—"Teeth extracted by ether chloride." Defendant had also on the card, "Perfect fit guaranteed. All work guaranteed. Consultations free." On another ticket were the words, "Fares allowed to country patients. Extractions, 1s. Complete set, 1 guinea." Then there was a photo of the defendant, with his name underneath, and on the other side of the ticket were the words, "Artificial teeth. Mr. A. Carew, late manager of Morgans (Limited), Queen Street, Cardiff. Artificial teeth inserted free from pain on the latest and most improved English and American methods. Badly fitting sets of all makers remodelled and made perfect."

Mr. Meyrick (interrupting) took objection to these statements being made, and asked Mr. David if he had the actual tickets in his possession.

Mr. David: No, but you have them.

Mr. Meyrick: We have had no notice to produce them.

The Stipendiary said he thought what Mr. David was stating was not strictly in order, but he asked Mr. Meyrick if he admitted that the defendant held himself out to be a painless extractor of teeth, because, if he did, that seemed to be a very high form of qualification.

Mr. Meyrick said the defendant did not deny the issue of the tickets.

Mr. David said on the day in respect of which the complaint was made, a witness went to the premises of the defendant, paid a sum of 2s. 6d. on account, after which a cast was made for certain teeth, and the defendant's card was handed to him. This card stated that "Mr. Carew attends patients personally by appointment; 8 Queen Street, Cardiff. With Mr. Carew's compliments." On the other side were the words "Advice gratis," with Mr. Carew's photograph. Then followed, "High-class English and American artificial teeth at moderate charges. Teeth extracted without pain. Hours of attendance, 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. Also at Tonypanydy, Ferndale, and Barry Dock."

The Stipendiary: It appears to me that that is sufficient to bring the defendant within the Act. Can you answer that?

Mr. Meyrick: I do not think I can.

The Stipendiary: I am bound to hold on that, that the defendant holds himself out to be a person specially qualified to practise dentistry.

Mr. David said there was another matter to which he ought to call attention, and which induced them to issue the second summons. It would be seen from a photograph of the premises that there was a signboard of Mr. Ellis, who described himself as a dental surgeon. His sign was of enamelled white letters on a green ground, and underneath the sign there was another with the word "Dentist" on it. The defendant had put up a similar sign in enamelled white letters with a background of dark blue, and he (Mr. David) submitted that anybody walking down Queen Street, and not knowing that the sign "dentist" belonged to Mr. Ellis, would come to the conclusion that Mr. Carew was the person referred to.

Mr. Meyrick said the defendant had placed in his hands a number of circulars issued by him and the form of advertisement inserted by him in the newspapers, and he (Mr. Meyrick) had told him that there was really no answer to the proceedings, and that it was idle to suppose that on those circulars and the form of advertisement there could be any other feeling in the mind of the public than that he was a person qualified to practise dentistry, and he had therefore advised him to plead guilty. At the same time, he submitted that this was not a bad case, and that there was no necessity for Mr. David to make the suggestion he did with regard to the two signs. He asked the Stipendiary to discard those remarks altogether, because the defendant resented the suggestion that he got a sign made like Mr. Ellis's. He admitted the circulars to which Mr. David had alluded, and that an offence had been committed, but he submitted there were mitigating circumstances in the case. Mr. Carew for five years was in the employment of a thoroughly qualified and registered practitioner in Cardiff. Though not registered himself, he was thoroughly qualified by experience and training. On December 8, when this offence was alleged to have been committed, defendant was away at Newport, and during the whole of the time he had practised on his own account he had had in his employment a thoroughly qualified registered practitioner.

The Stipendiary said the public were liable to be prejudiced by unqualified persons holding themselves out to be specially qualified to practise dentistry. He also had to remember that it was a very great hardship on properly qualified persons themselves that they should have to enter into competition with persons who were unqualified. He therefore fined the defendant 5l. and costs, or, in default of distress, one month's imprisonment. He allowed the prosecuting solicitor a fee of three guineas.

Mr. David said he would withdraw the second summons.

CHEMIST TEMPLAR MALINS AGAIN SUMMONED.

At the same Court, Mr. Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist, of Queen Street, appeared in answer to a summons for having unlawfully used a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, he not being at the time registered under the Dentists Act of 1878. Mr. Geo. David said he appeared for the prosecution, and he understood that the defendant was being defended by a firm of solicitors in London, and that he desired to make an application for adjournment.

Defendant said that the Chemists' Defence Association were taking up the defence, and their solicitors wished that there should be an adjournment till February 3.

Mr. David said he had no objection to the adjournment, and the Stipendiary fixed the hearing accordingly for Tuesday, February 3.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

A LICENCE CASE.

ARTHUR P. HARRIDGE, oilman, &c., of 107 Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, was summoned at Highgate on Wednesday, by the Inland Revenue authorities, "that he did utter, vend, and expose for sale certain medicine liable to a stamp-duty—to wit, Beecham's pills"—without having obtained or having in force a licence, by which he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 20l. When the case was called on neither party put in an appearance. Mr. Beal, the Clerk, supposed that the complainants had settled the matter with the defendant out of court. Mr. Walter Reynolds (the Chairman) said the Bench disapproved of that system, thinking that the Court should be informed in some way of what had been done. The case was then struck out.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Skipton Petty Sessions on January 10, Eastwood Wilkinson, confectioner, Barnoldswick, near Skipton, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which the public analyst (Mr. A. Allen) certified to be a mixture of ethyl nitrite 0.03 per cent., alcohol and legitimate water 94.21 per cent., excess of water 5.76 per cent. Defendant informed the Magistrates that he bought the preparation as pure, and sold it as such. He did not know it was anything other than it ought to be until he received the summons. He confessed that the drug might have been a year or so in stock. The Bench advised the defendant to buy smaller bottles, and he would probably get rid of it sooner and prevent evaporation. Defendant: I shall never keep any more of it; it is not worth keeping. The defendant was fined 5s., and costs.

THE POTTERIES MERCURY-OINTMENT CASES.

At Stoke-on-Trent on Friday, January 9, the Stipendiary (Mr. Harold Wright) read the following judgment in these cases, reported in our issues of December 13, 1902, and since:—

The defendants—Robert Horne Featherstone, Samuel Chambers McKee, Thos. Leicester, Arthur Percival Tiley, Albert Fernley, Boots (Limited), Geo. Fisher, Jane Mercer—are summoned before me under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in that they did sell to the prejudice of the purchaser a drug which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. . . . Upon the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution on the one side, and on behalf of the defendants on the other, I have to give my decision on four distinct points:—

(1) What was the drug demanded?

(2) Was the drug of the nature, substance, and quality demanded?

(3) If the drug was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, was the purchaser prejudiced thereby?

(4) If the purchaser was so prejudiced by the drug being not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, was the seller protected by a label declaring the contents of the parcel?

With regard to the first point, it is undoubted that the purchaser in every case asked for mercury-ointment, and that, in spite of suggestions made to him of further explanation, the purchaser, no doubt acting on his instructions, confined his one demand to mercury-ointment. With regard to the second point, I find that in every case the drug delivered was not mercury-ointment. Mercury-ointment is a drug which must have a percentage of mercury of 48.6, as set out in the British Pharmacopœia. There is no other standard, and any less percentage of mercury makes it a drug not of the nature, substance, and quality of mercury-ointment. With regard to the third point, though the drug sold did not contain 48.6 per cent. of mercury, it must be sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. The evidence was direct that neither by printed matter in or about the shops, nor by word of mouth, was any intimation given to the purchaser that the drug differed in any way from the drug demanded. In one case, certainly, the seller asked the question whether "ordinary" or "strong" was required, but, in my opinion, that query in no way declared the drug to contain less than 48.6 per cent. of mercury, nor could a reasonable purchaser so judge it. With regard to the fourth point, were the defendants or any of them—the above facts notwithstanding—protected by a label declaring the constituents of the drug delivered in conformity with Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875? In my opinion, after careful consideration of the cases cited before me on behalf of the prosecution and on behalf of the defence, there is nothing proved before me which entitles any one of the defendants to the protection of Section 8. If the very fact that a label was put on a box or a parcel without the possibility of a purchaser knowing what (if anything) was on the label would free the seller from responsibility, Section 8 would be an incentive to fraud. In several of the cases it was proved that a label was attached to the parcel and then the parcel was wrapped up in opaque paper. It would be manifestly absurd if chemists, because they usually wrap all their parcels in opaque paper, should thereby be enabled to evade Section 8. In the case before me this is what it would amount to, for I find as a fact that the purchaser had not, nor could he reasonably be expected to have had, a knowledge of what (if anything) was on the label. I do not find that the defendants, in not conforming with the law, were guilty of any fraudulent intent thereby to enrich themselves, but in inflicting a penalty I must take into consideration that they had, in usurping the place of the properly qualified medical practitioner, given to the public a useless concoction so far as the benefits to be derived from mercury are concerned. The penalty will be 40s. and costs in each case.

The costs amounted to thirty guineas, the payment of which was divided among the eight persons convicted.

Mr. C. Kirby (London) asked the Stipendiary to state a case on the question of labels, and the Stipendiary agreed to do so.

Including the fine and costs, each defendant had to pay 6l. 19s.

County Court Case.

A CLAIM SETTLED.

At the Warrington County Court on January 8, Mary Catherine Rawlinson claimed 156l. from Messrs. J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), soap-manufacturers, Warrington, as compensation for the loss of her father, Richard Rawlinson, a carter, who died as the result of an accident met with whilst working at Messrs. Crosfield's works. Plaintiff also claimed 10l. for medical attendance and burial expenses. The case was eventually settled by the respondents agreeing to give the plaintiff the 10l. claimed for medical attendance and funeral expenses, with 5l. costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Jabez Swindale, 23 Bessemer Street, Blackhill, and 8 Shakespeare Street, Consett, Durham, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor, whose accounts show a deficiency of 577l., was resumed last week at the County Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in the result the examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re Robert Irwin Bateman, 81 Bradford Road, Shipley, formerly a Chemical-manufacturer, but more recently a Motor-cycle Agent.—The public examination of this debtor took place at Bradford on January 6, on a deficiency of 275l. Up to October, 1898, debtor was a traveller for a firm of chemical-manufacturers at Cleckheaton, but gave up his situation to begin on his own account, which he did with 1,000l. capital borrowed from his wife. In March of the following year he took in two partners, and they traded until December, 1899, when the business was taken over by a limited company, and in March, 1901, the firm was changed to the Savile Town Chemical Company (Limited). Owing to an injunction obtained against the debtor, he and his brother became liable for costs amounting to 475l. He is precluded from working at his own trade at any place within 150 miles of Dewsbury. The debtor was allowed to pass.

Re Samuel Halliday, Northgate, Cleckheaton, Chemist and Druggist.—In this case the Official Receiver for Bradford has issued a statement of affairs showing liabilities expected to rank amounting to 168l. 9s. 9d., and assets estimated to produce 54l. 5s., after satisfaction of preferential claims amounting to 26l. 5s. The cause of failure is stated to be competition and want of capital. The Official Receiver states that since 1869 the debtor has carried on business at Cleckheaton, beginning with 25l. His business prospered, and twelve years ago he was worth 200l. He then lost 150l. by the failure of a local building-society. He appears to have made a living up to about eighteen months ago. But since then his earnings have not been sufficient for his requirements. Debtor states that his turnover has averaged only about 6l. per week. He has kept no books of account, except one, showing his takings. He makes no offer to his creditors. The creditors over 10l. are:—Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, 11l.; Albert Butterworth, Bradford, 11l.; Albert Gray, Halifax, 23l.; and Potter & Clarke, London, 35l.

Re Godfrey Bateman, Savile Town, Dewsbury, late Chemical-manufacturer.—The public examination took place at the Dewsbury Bankruptcy Court on January 6. The liabilities amounted to 1,100l. 19s., and there were no assets. The debtor stated that he commenced business in 1893, and was secretary to and director of the firm of Messrs. Saunders & Saunders. At that time he had a joint banking account with his brother, who was traveller for the firm. He paid 300l. for shares and 1,000l. for debenture-bonds in the company. That sum was advanced by the bank. In 1899 he sold out of the company, and joined his brother, Robert Bateman, as chemical-manufacturers, and that business was afterwards converted into a limited company. He was a director of the company, with a salary of 250l. a year. His brother fell ill, and could not attend to business for some time, and the company, which was styled R. I. Bateman & Co., declined to reinstate him after his illness. For that reason he relinquished his connection with the company, and joined another brother as chemical-manufacturers. He had entered into a covenant with the other firm not to embark in the same business in the district, and an injunction was sought by the company restraining him from doing so. This involved him in law-costs amounting to 356l., and caused his failure. The examination was adjourned.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Barker, A. J., and Smith, J., physicians and surgeons, Beaulieu Villas, Finsbury Park, N., under the style of Barker & Smith.

Conn, H. H. P., and Clowes, W. B., physicians and surgeons, Reading, Berkshire, under the style of Phillips-Conn & Clowes.

Ferguson, R. J., M.D., and Moss-Blundell, C. E., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., surgeons and apothecaries and medical practitioners, Norwood, Thornton Heath, and neighbourhood, under the style of Ferguson & Moss-Blundell.

Mitchell, J. A., and Wilcock, F. A., chemists, druggists, and general dealers, Bradford, under the style of Mitchell & Wilcock.

Scriven, J. E., and Clarkson, J., veterinary surgeons, Tadcaster and Garforth, Yorkshire.

Tudor, E. S., Tudor, W., and Mash, J. W., white-lead, colour, and varnish manufacturers, College Hill, E.C., and elsewhere in London, under the style of Tudor, Mash & Co.; so far as regards E. S. Tudor.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Halliday, Samuel, chemist and druggist, Northgate, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.

A PRIVATE MEETING.

The creditors of Mr. Edwin Arthur Holloway, chemist and druggist, West Dulwich, met on January 9, when an offer of 6s. 8d. in the pound was made. A statement of accounts was presented, showing liabilities amounting to 1,132l. 19s. 10d., and assets estimated at 250l. 10s. The following creditors are interested:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London ...	10	12	1
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London ...	47	0	0
Boehm, Gustav, London ...	14	0	0
Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), London ...	34	14	7
Gibbs, D. & W., London ...	14	16	4
Gilbertson & Sons (Limited), London ...	78	19	11
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London ...	10	7	11
Holloway, Alfred, Torquay ...	17	17	6
Hilbert, Max, Hamburg ...	11	3	9
Meggesson & Co. (Limited), London ...	21	10	5
Maw, Son & Sons, London ...	19	16	4
Mitchell & Co., London ...	13	0	0
Quelch, Henry (London) ...	10	13	7
Sutton & Co. (Limited), London ...	94	4	9
Schutze & Co., London ...	11	9	4
Titterton & Howard, London ...	16	9	0
Townsend, James, & Sons, Exeter ...	15	0	0
Trenner & Co., London ...	10	0	0
Wilkinson, James, Manchester ...	28	4	9
Wheaton & Co., Exeter ...	15	0	0
Warrick Brothers, London ...	10	6	0
Walker & Co., Dublin ...	10	4	6
Fifty-four creditors under 10l. each ...	144	9	1

Cash Creditors (Unsecured).

Holloway, Mrs., London ...	300	0	0
Dunford, London ...	42	0	0

Mr. James Mortimer (accountant) submitted the following statement on the debtor's behalf:—

The debtor commenced business at 41 Queen Victoria Street as chemist in July last with a capital of 61l. (which was borrowed money). The business was carried on by him until December 5 of last year (for a period of five months). At that date, a sale of same was effected for 775l., less commission, &c., the completion taking place on January 1 this year. The cash takings of the business are estimated at 25l. a week, and the gross profits are estimated at 60 per cent. on the sales. After allowing for rent and trade expenses, &c., the business shows a net profit of 88l. 2s. 10d. for the whole period. In 1890 the debtor established a business as a chemist at Torquay with 300l. (borrowed capital). He carried on this business for seven years, during which time he opened two branches, one in the same town and the other at Newton Abbott, eventually selling them (collectively) for the sum of 4,440l. He then came to London and formed Holloway's Wine Company, he being appointed managing director at a salary of 450l. per annum. In June, 1900, the debtor disposed of his interest in the company for 600l.; he then formed the Royal Standard Wine Company, which was carried on by him until March, 1902. This proved unsuccessful, and resulted in a loss to the debtor of about 300l. He also carried on two chemists' businesses, one at Herne Hill, which he purchased for 262l., and sold in September, 1901, after eleven months' trading, for 600l. The other business he established at Dulwich in November, 1901, and sold in March, 1902. This business was unsuccessful, and resulted in a loss of the debtor's entire capital. The debtor is married, and has a family of six children, two of whom are chronic invalids, and have been so for four or five years. The debtor attributes his present position partly to excessive sums that have been expended on account of the illness of his wife and children, which has necessitated them being ordered to Margate for the benefit of their health from time to time for the past five years, and other causes, as explained in the deficiency account.

New Companies & Company News.

THOMAS FENWICK & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated and medicinal waters, syrups, cordials, bottles, stoppers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are: Hannah M. Fenwick, T. J. Addison, and C. A. Spencer. Qualification, 50l. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

DANIELS (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with F. Daniels and F. J. V. Furnivall, and to carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers and merchants, bottlers of and dealers in malt liquors, brewers, distillers, licensed victuallers, wine and spirit merchants, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are not named. Qualification, 50l. Remuneration, 150l. per annum, divisible.

WARWICK MINERAL - WATERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on by H. Simmonds at 52 Castle Lane, Warwick, as "H. Simmonds & Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 300 shares. The first directors are C. W. Martin, J. Smith, W. T. Collier, and H. Simmonds. Registered office, 1 Church Street, Warwick.

WEST CENTRAL DENTAL INSTITUTE (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To promote the adoption of and carry on scientific methods of dental surgery, to teach methods of dental practices, to secure the services of qualified dental practitioners, and participate in the profits of their practice, &c. The subscribers are: J. Panhans, 60 Gower Street, W.C., gentleman; G. Jacoby, 57 Leconfield Road, N., financial agent; Mrs. R. Panhans, 60 Gower Street, W.C.; H. Rathschüler, 32 Tottenham Street, W., bookseller; C. Welsh, 11 Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C., merchant; L. Wührer, 26 Tenison Street, Waterloo, S.E., clerk; and D. Thornton, 60 Gower Street, W.C., surgeon-dentist. No initial public issue. J. Panhans is the first director. Registered office, 60 Gower Street, W.C.

OUR OWN CO-OPERATIVE DRUG SOCIETY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a chemist, druggist, and patent-medicine vendor carried on by W. Bentham at 7 High Street and 2-4 Catherine Street, Spennymoor, Durham. The first subscribers are: W. Bentham, 7 High Street, Spennymoor, chemist and druggist; G. Harrison, 18 High Street, Spennymoor, baker; Mrs. S. Bentham, 7 High Street, Spennymoor; W. Harrison, 18 High Street, Spennymoor, baker; Miss E. M. Bentham, 7 High Street, Spennymoor; Miss E. L. Bentham, 7 High Street, Spennymoor; and Miss H. M. Bentham, 7 High Street, Spennymoor. No initial public issue. W. Bentham is permanent managing director. Registered office, 7 High Street, Spennymoor, Durham.

CIVIL SERVICE ARTIFICIAL TEETH COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares (400 pref.). Objects: To take over the business carried on as "The American Artificial Teeth Institute," to adopt an agreement with E. Dyer, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth, dental materials and appliances, anatomical, orthopædic, and surgical appliances, proprietary articles, &c. The first subscribers are: A. E. Jecks, 336 South Lambeth Road, S.W., clerk; W. Walker, 9-10 Fenchurch Street, E.C., accountant; Mrs. M. E. Ellis, 38 Rockley Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.; E. Dyer, 14 Rosebery Square, E.C., mechanic; Mrs. M. E. Walker, 26 Blandford Park, W.; R. P. Jecks, 336 South Lambeth Road, S.W., clerk; and S. E. Smith, 124 Waller Road, New Cross, S.E., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

NOTICE is given in the *Dublin Gazette* that the following firms have been struck off the Register of Joint-stock Companies, and are dissolved—Cash Chemists (Limited), and "Requisites" (Limited).

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors have declared a half-yearly interim dividend of 5 per cent. (the same as last year) on the ordinary shares of this company, being 20s. per share, free of income tax, payable on and after February 14 next, to the proprietors of ordinary shares registered in the company's books on February 7, and to holders of ordinary share warrants to bearer.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The statutory general meeting of this company was held on January 8, Mr. J. M. Kelly presiding. The Chairman said the transfer of properties and assets to the new company had been completed, and all the documents necessary having been lodged, they were waiting a Stock Exchange quotation. Since the incorporation of the new company there had been a substantial increase on the business of all the departments.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. GEO. HOUGHTON & SON (LIMITED), 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., inform us that as a result of their annual stocktaking they have a large variety of second-hand and shop-soiled photographic apparatus on sale. Photographic chemists should see these goods, as there are many bargains.

"MOTH FLAKE" is the name of a composition made by Messrs. Herbert H. Morris & Co., Gorton Brook Chemical-works, Manchester, for retailing by chemists as a moth-preventive. The flake differs in some respects from ordinary naphthalene preventives, and appears to be efficacious. An offer to send samples of the preparation is made in our advertising columns.

"TABLOID" is mentioned in the *Trade-marks Journal* this week as a trade-mark, applied for by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, trading as Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., for ivory and wooden chemical and medicine chests and cases (independently of chemicals and medicines contained therein); packing-cases of material covered by Class 50; show-cases included in Class 50; cases for containing surgical instruments, of material covered by Class 50 (independently of surgical instruments contained therein); substances, covered by Class 50, prepared for use in packing goods; boxes (wood, pasteboard, and cardboard), sold independently of any contents; tobacco pipes; umbrellas; walking-sticks; brushes (not being artists' brushes and brushes of metal) and combs for the hair; substances, covered by Class 50, for preparing furniture-cream and plate-powder; buttons (other than of precious metal or of imitation thereof); packing specially prepared for use on pistons of hypodermic syringes.

MEDICINE FACTORS AND STANDARDS.—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), of Birmingham, have published this week the eleventh annual report from their laboratories, edited by Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc. The first section of the report deals with crude drugs, fixed oils, waxes, and balsams. The second gives the ash-yields of drugs, then are considered essential oils and galenical preparations, to the latter being appended a table giving suggested standards for sp. gr., extractive matter, limits of alcohol, and active principle for vinegars, collodions, decoctions, liquid extracts, glycerins, concentrated infusions, liniments, concentrated liquors, juices, syrups, tinctures, and other pharmacopoeial preparations. Following this are general notes on galenical preparations. As copies of the report may be obtained by pharmacists on application to the firm, we need not enter into anything like detailed consideration of it, but we may say that Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay are doing a distinct service to practical pharmacy by the publication of these analytical factors, and many of them we find are exceedingly suggestive. For example, the ash-yields for whole drugs and powders prepared from the same will be a revelation to those who have never had anything to do with the grinding of drugs. We may mention that, in the case of cantharides, the ash-yield increases one-half on powdering, while that of cochineal is almost trebled. Belladonna-leaf decreases in ash-yield by 2 per cent., and digitalis about the same, while belladonna-root decreases from 9.26 to 5.29. Foreign henbane-leaf yields almost 20 per cent. of ash, and the English 14 per cent. Although belladonna, digitalis, and henbane decrease in ash-yield on powdering, that is not the case with lobelia, which increases from between 3 and 5 per cent. to over 9 per cent. It would be advantageous to have these variations thoroughly explained, because the loss on drying and in the mill and sieve appears not to account for it entirely. We observe in a note on ipecacuanha-root that Mr. Barclay has overlooked Paul and Cownley's method for separating emetine and cephaeline. The report advocates strenuously the standardisation of pharmacopoeial galenical preparations, this being consistent with the firm's own practice for many years.

CRUDE glycerin weighing 3,677,900 kilos. was imported into Germany during the ten months ending October, 1902, against 4,181,900 kilos. for the corresponding period of 1901, and 5,593,100 for 1900.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. HAROLD HEYDON & Co., makers of Heydozone, have removed to 18 and 18A Old Paradise Street, Lambeth, S.E.

THE Leeds branch of Messrs. Needhams Brothers, chemists and druggists, hitherto carried on at 38 North Street, will shortly be removed to 51D New Briggate.

MR. L. BILLINGTON has acquired the business at High Street, Cleator Moor, formerly carried on as a branch by Mr. F. B. Bennett, chemist and druggist, Whitehaven.

MR. FRED ANDERTON WILCOCK, chemist and druggist, has retired from the firm of Mitchell & Wilcock, chemists, &c., 38 St. Mary's Road, Manningham, Bradford. The business will in future be continued in his own name by Mr. John Albert Mitchell, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C., have admitted Mr. E. A. Jahn, who has been with them for the past twelve years, into partnership, as from January 1, 1903. No change will be made in the management of the business, which will be conducted by the partners—Messrs. Thomas Christy, F.L.S., Gilbert Christy, F.L.S., Benjamin Richardson, and Ernest A. Jahn.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

ESSENCE OF PEPSIN.

Scale pepsin	128 gr.
Dilute hydrochloric acid	60 drops
Glycerin	4 oz.
Best sherry	4 oz.
Distilled water to make	16 oz.

Mix the glycerin, water, and acid; dissolve the pepsin in the mixture, and add the wine and some talem (about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.). Let stand for two weeks, with frequent shaking, and filter.

ELIXIR OF LACTATED PEPSIN.

Scale pepsin	128 gr.
Pancreatin	64 gr.
Diastase	9 gr.
Hydrochloric acid	6 drops
Lactic acid	12 drops
Compound tincture of cardamom	2 oz.
Tincture of eudbear... ..	2 oz.
Elixir of orange to make	16 oz.

Manipulate in the same manner as essence of pepsin.

—*Western Druggist.*

MENTHOL SOAP.

Menthol	1 oz.
Chloroform	5 oz.
Spirit of camphor	10 oz.
Alcohol	20 oz.
Soft soap	15 oz.
Oil of wintergreen	2 oz.

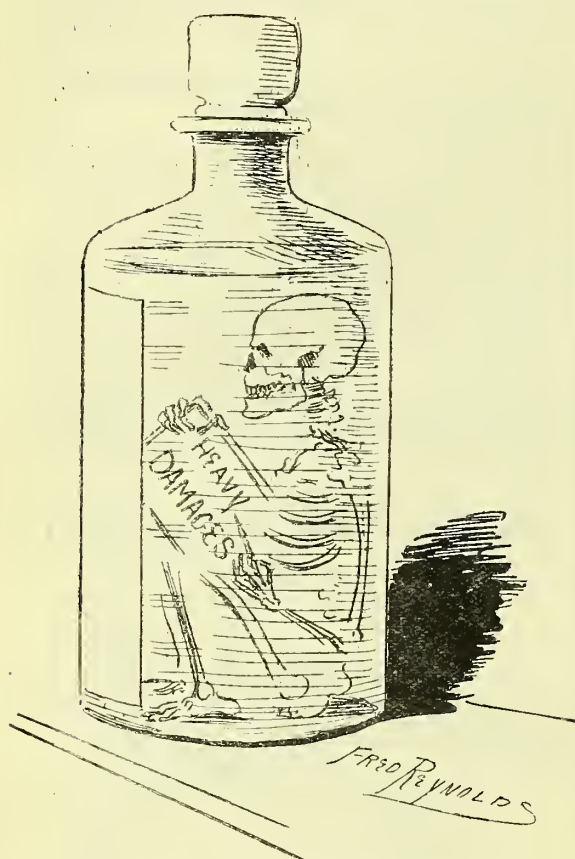
Used as a cooling-lotion in place of menthol cones for headache and neuralgia.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

LEECH-KEEPING.

HAVING had several requests within the last few months for information as to keeping leeches in good condition, we are tempted to reproduce the remarks made by Mr. J. L. Lemberger at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association:—

Our plan has been to keep them in a small firkin or container of peat in which they are shipped, until they show signs of disease, when they are transferred to a porcelain leech-jar and water frequently renewed—say, once or twice a week. In this way they can be kept for a considerably longer time, although they do not grow in size, and unless they are fed they seem to shrink in size. Age, however, does not depreciate their blood-sucking powers, as very frequently the smaller leech is as vigorous as the larger. Where there is a facility for so doing it is certainly better to have them kept in a box similar to the one described, only on a smaller scale. Where water facilities allow, a properly arranged aquarium, in which the same principle can be applied as in a water-tank, will answer all purposes, and can be made a drug store counter attraction as well.

The Kaleidoscope.



A Topical Question.

How can any Pharmacist be sure that this terrible gentleman is not lurking behind some innocent-looking label?

By being wise in time, and periodically examining his stock.

Fictional Pharmacy.

DUNKER'S DEMULCENT.

A smartly written story, with a moral, appears in the December issue of *Practical Advertising*. It relates the rise to affluence (by means of advertising) of Cyrus W. Dunker, who originally kept a general store in a one-horse town in New Jersey. Cyrus was the owner of "Dunker's Delicious Demulcent," a remedy for chills, ague, and coughs. The demulcent was first prepared in a cauldron in the kitchen by Martha, the spouse of Cyrus, and Hosea, their son, "a thin youth in top-boots and wearing a fringe of yellow beard," travelled the state in an ancient circus car, and sold the demulcent to the accompaniment of a drum. The idea of advertising his remedy in the papers was first instilled into Cyrus's mind by Jim Rapp, who told him "he spent \$4 and some cents on the papers advertising garden produce, and sold a most \$200 worth." The suggestion did not commend itself either to Martha (who was timid), or Hosea (who feared he would lose the 3-per-cent. commission on his circus sales), but Cyrus prevailed, and the little schoolmistress was called in to draw up the advertisements and to act as secretary. No scientific jargon was introduced into the ads.; vivid realism was the thing aimed at. "Whoop Up all Ye that Cough?" "Do you Shake, Mornings?" "Can't Sleep, Eh?" were some of the headlines, and the campaign speedily proved so successful,

that Cyrus came over to conquer Europe with his Demulcent. After the outlay of a good deal of money he discovered that American advertising-methods did not stir the phlegmatic Britisher, so he had to abandon the circus style and place his business in the hands of a trustworthy British expert, who added to Cyrus's golden stream, and presumably compelled further additions to the already largely extended warehouse.

Scientific Progress.

Guaiaichinol.—This new remedy is quinine-dibromo-guaiaicol, $C_{20}H_{17}Br_2(OCH_3)(OHC_2H_4N_2O_2)$. It forms rhombic prisms soluble in water. It is said to have the full effect of its three constituents—guaiaicol, bromine, and quinine.

Staining Diphtheria Bacillus.—Mr. J. Wicliffe Peck (the *Lancet*) uses Löffler's methylene blue, and, as a counter-stain, Neisser's brown, for differentiating Klebs-Löffler's bacillus of diphtheria. The film is spread in the usual way, fixed in the flame, stained with Löffler's methylene blue for from three to four seconds, washed quickly, then counter-stained with vesuvian 0.2 per cent. aqueous solution for thirty seconds, again washed quickly, dried, and mounted in Canada balsam. Mr. Peck calls this the Löffler-Neisser method.

Soluble Menthol Compounds.—Einhorn and Jahn (*Archiv. der Pharmazie* 1902, 644) have prepared soluble derivatives of menthol which are decomposed in the organism with liberation of free menthol—a step which should enhance the therapeutic value of the drug. The principal of these compounds are diethyl glycolyl-menthyl ester and camphoryl glycolyl menthyl ester, each of which forms a soluble hydrochloride. The former is prepared by mixing 3 parts of monochloroacetic-menthyl ester (formed by the interaction of menthol, chloroacetic acid, and sulphuric acid) with 2 parts of diethylamine and allowing to stand for twelve hours. Borneol yields an analogous series of soluble compounds.

U.S.P. Essential Oils.—Kremers continues his observations on the proposed volatile oils of the U.S.P., 1900, his last instalment (*Phar. Rev.*, 1902, 544) dealing with oils of chenopodium and cinnamon. The oil of American wormseed has been little investigated, but observations since the last U.S.P. indicated that the sp. gr. should be lowered from 0.970 at 15° C. to 0.910, and that the oil does not give a clear solution with ten times its volume of 70-per-cent. alcohol. The optical rotation is -18.55° for 100 mm. The note on cinnamon oil is necessarily more lengthy, and a trifle confusing to those who apply this name solely to oil of Ceylon cinnamon, since the note deals with oil of cassia, which is official in thirteen pharmacopœias, and oil of cinnamon in eight pharmacopœias. The author suggests the inclusion of Ceylon cinnamon oil in the U.S.P., as it is far superior to cassia oil. He deals fully with the characters of the latter oil, its assay and adulterants.

Natal Aloes.—Léger's most recent contributions to the chemistry of aloes is devoted to the Natal variety (*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, 1903, 13). Flickiger first isolated an aloin from Natal aloes to which he assigned the name "Nataloin," and the formula $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$ was given to it by Tilden. Groenwold afterwards modified this to $C_{24}H_{26}O_{11}$. Léger extracts the crystalline principles from the aloes in the following manner: The coarsely-powdered aloes is macerated with acetone until exhausted, and the residue treated with boiling methyl alcohol. The alcoholic solution on concentration deposits yellow crystals. By fractional crystallisation from the same solvent a lower homologue, which Léger terms homonataloin, is obtained. The nataloin is separated from the mother liquors in the last stages. Nataloin has the formula, according to Léger, of $C_{25}H_{28}O_{10}$. It is less soluble in alcohol than the other aloins, and is almost insoluble in water and ether. It is easily soluble in acetic ether. It is of a phenolic character, and dissolves in caustic alkalis. It is soluble in ammonia pyridine and concentrated halogen acids. In acetic-ether solution it is levorotary $[\alpha]_D = -170.7^\circ$. It yields a yellow amorphous tetrabenzoyl derivative, which is easily soluble in alcohol and ether; and, by heating in a sealed tube with excess of benzoyl chloride, it yields a hexabenzoyl compound. It reacts with sodium peroxide, forming the methyl ether of "natalemodine," a yellow crystalline body melting at 238° C. Homonataloin has the formula $C_{22}H_{24}O_{10}$. It closely resembles nataloin in all its reactions, but is rather more levorotary, $[\alpha]_D = -112.6^\circ$. It also yields well-defined tetra- and hexabenzoyl derivatives.

KORYZAPHYLLA is a trade-name for a paper handkerchief that is being introduced in Germany for use by patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

The Redwood Scholarship

is to be made more worthy of the great pharmacist whom it commemorates. Nothing more creditable to this present pharmaceutical generation has been recorded. I have often wondered why those who built the sepulchres of the men whom their fathers had stoned were reproached—if they were. It was some reparation at least, the only one perhaps which they could then make. Our fathers certainly did not stone Professor Redwood; on the contrary, they honoured him and loved him. But when it came to subscribing, the response was, to say the least, disappointing. It is getting on for twelve years since our Grand Old Man, full of the esteem of his contemporaries, left us, and suddenly we are startled by the announcement that half-a-dozen of his old friends and pupils have among them doubled the fund which soon after his death was laboriously collected. It is a very remarkable event—an unprecedented one in pharmaceutical experience certainly. Mr. Young truly observed that no one but Mr. Carteighe could have accomplished the feat. But even Mr. Carteighe could not have thus substantially revived the old affection if he had not been working on behalf of one who had so largely inspired it.

The Value of Scholarships

has been sometimes questioned and is fair subject for discussion, but I think those with which we are particularly acquainted in pharmacy have satisfactorily justified their foundation. Many of the scholars have, it is true, found their life's work outside pharmacy, but they have not done less honour to their early training. Many whose names figure on the lists have been heard of by subsequent work; some have attained eminence, and all must have acquired pleasure and probably profit by their year of systematic study. If ever there is an "Xraysers" scholarship it shall be one to provide for pharmaceutical students a year's study of subjects altogether non-pharmaceutical: a year at a university if possible, with the opportunity of attending lectures on history, English and foreign literature, the classics, science, mathematics, or whatever the student may himself fancy. There will be no examination, no degree at the end; a year's mental pleasure is all that is aimed at. But this would tincture all the future life of my scholar. Life would be a much more blessed gift if we could all get a little glimpse of that kind of knowledge which interests us, and which is quite distinct from that by which we get our living.

The Staffordshire Chemists,

whose trade in mercuric ointment has lately been the envy of pharmacists in other parts of the country, have not greatly strengthened the opposition to the Pharmacopœia as a standard. It appears that out of about forty purchases some thirty of the chemists tested sold the B.P. ointment, while the others supplied compounds deficient in what the prosecution thought was the proper quantity of the metal, in proportions varying from 21 to 82 per cent. There is little room for our old friends "custom of the trade" or "commercial standard" here. A custom or a standard to be valid must be first of all uniform. The Magistrate could hardly have come to any other general conclusion than that at which he arrived, especially with *Dickens v. Randerson* on his desk. And mercury ointment is so rarely asked for as such, and when it is there is such a presumption that the purchaser is either an inspector, or

the agent of an inspector, or someone who has come direct from his Pharmacopœia, that hardship can only result to those clever chemists who do not read their trade journals. But the decision, none the less, opens several new problems. For example, what is now the position of mercurial ointment, of trooper's ointment, of blue unction? More puzzling still as a knotty legal point is the labelling difficulty on which the Staffordshire Stipendiary furnishes a new ruling. He holds that wrapping up the box in a way which conceals the label, which is the usual practice of chemists, neutralises the defence which an otherwise accurate label would provide. I am familiar with the exclamation, "Oh, let the public have what they ask for and be salivated," but I have no sympathy with that spirit. It is quite easy for the chemist to protect the public and obey the law at the same time, if he wishes to do so; and it is certainly as politic as it is easy.

Mr. Grimwade's Impressions

of home pharmacy are shrewd and, so far as they go, true. That gentleman told his Australian interviewer that limited companies are to an increasing extent supplying the capital to run pharmaceutical businesses in this country, and that they are gradually buying out the smaller ones. Perhaps trampling out might be added. In many cases, Mr. Grimwade observed, the seller of the business is retained by the company at a salary equal to or better than the income he had been making. This does occur, but it is perhaps not so frequent as the report suggests. When it does happen, Mr. Grimwade says in effect, the company first adds greatly to the expenses, invests in a heavier stock, spends a lot of money on the fittings; then it reduces prices, and thus, by spending more and making less, the profit comes out better. To the extent that this theory is sound, the favourite one of the paramount importance of the personal element in pharmacy breaks down. It would seem that the gas-light and the showcases are of more importance than the director.

The "Wind-pills" Claim

is a typical danger, and one to which attention has not been sufficiently directed. It would not be fair to treat Mr. Woodcock in any way as a scapegoat for other proprietary inroads on what we thought were our inalienable rights; indeed, it is only fair to admit that the statements published last week show that the wind-pill claim is less vaporous than certain others at this moment being pressed. I know of two other owners of proprietary articles dealt in by chemists who are trying to secure to themselves monopolies in titles which consist of plain English descriptive words. These gentlemen may all be legally entitled to the monopolies they claim; I only say it is much to be regretted if they are. But how can the encroachment, if it be such, be met? The law is always uncertain, the defence of a suit for injunction is very costly, and the interests of the proprietor and those of the retail vendor respectively involved are so unequal that individuals can never be advised to contest such actions if they can avoid them. An injustice is always cheaper than an injunction. On the other hand, I can easily understand why defence associations are shy of taking up these cases. It is so extremely difficult to distinguish between public and private advantages in these actions. Undue encouragement to injustice is given by the practice of granting injunctions without any inquiry whenever the claim is undisputed.

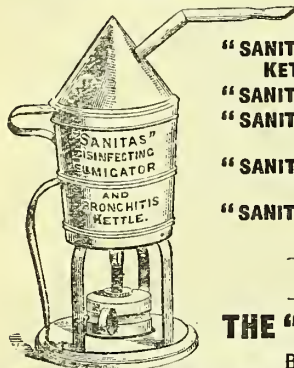
THE REASON WHY.—Clara: "What in the world induced you to buy more postage-stamps?" Queenie: "Why, I went to the chemist's to get some face-powder, and who should be there but Charlie!"

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Editorial Comments.

Pharmaceutical Problems.

THE LEGAL LETTER AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE Magistrate's decision in the Potteries mercury-ointment cases follows closely that of the High Court of Justice in *Dickens v. Randerson*, wherein it was held that—

The appellant was asked for mercury-ointment, and should have sold the drug in the Pharmacopoeia, or, if he was going to do what he in fact did—namely, sell an ointment in which the mercury was about one-quarter strength—he should, if he may lawfully sell such a drug (see Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868), have explained that he was selling a weaker or diluted drug, and have so named it.

These are Mr. Justice Phillimore's words, and they fairly apply to the Potteries cases. It appears that the local officers under the Acts made some forty purchases of mercury-ointment, and the majority of the retailers, recognising the purpose for which such an unusual purchase was made, supplied the B.P. article. Those who did not, and have now had to pay heavy penalties, have reason to regret that there is such a thing as discretion in pharmacy—a discretion which is rarely exercised otherwise than in the interests of purchasers, and especially so in regard to mercurial preparations for use as parasitocides. This consideration did not weigh in the present cases, as the Magistrate strictly adhered to the letter of the law. Except in regard to the question of wrapping a box in white paper, whereby the label was obscured, but not intentionally, the decision may be taken as conclusive. In regard to the wrapper used by Mr. Leicester, the defence relied upon the decision of Justices Mathew and Cave in *Jones v. Jones* (C. & D., February 24, 1894, page 272) wherein the label of a cocoa-packet was obscured by a paper wrapper, and the Court of first instance convicted the seller. The case, on appeal was taken through the Quarter Sessions to the High Court, where it was brought out clearly that the purchaser knew what was on the label. Mr. Justice Mathew in fact said:—

You lay a trap for the unfortunate shopkeeper. You say, "I know very well what is on the label, but as you have wrapped the packet up in paper I will get you convicted."

Jones v. Jones does not, therefore, materially differ from other decisions which rule that if an article not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser is given to him his attention must be called to it before the sale is completed. We do not think it can be established that the custom of chemists to wrap articles in white paper

relieves them of the responsibility of disclosure. To carry the matter further by appeal would be fatuous.

The substantial grievance revealed by the cases is administrative. They show that the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts authorities in the Potteries seem to have more regard for a mere technicality than for the public welfare. The latter is the purpose for which the statutes have been enacted, so far as it can be, by "the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition" (we quote the repealed preamble to the 1875 Act). For generations the public have been accustomed to purchase, under various popular names, an ointment of mercury, which is well represented by the B.P.C. mild mercurial ointment. The stronger preparation, called "mercury-ointment," is very rarely called for, and it is difficult to realise what purpose was proposed to be served by making numerous purchases of the latter, unless to demonstrate that the article in popular use is the weaker ointment. Technically the conviction of a certain number of chemists is secured, but at the expense of public funds, without the slightest public benefit, and to the detriment of the chemists, whom the Magistrate declares to be honest by saying that they did not act fraudulently. Food inspectors and public analysts might be better employed than in such trap methods. We hope the attention of the county authorities will be drawn to the manner in which the cases were got up. The evidence showed that the boy purchaser was asked whether it was the ordinary or strong ointment that was wanted; he was not to say. Some time ago Mr. Justice Farwell remarked:—

If you want the Court to rely upon the testimony of persons trapping, when they have completed their trap and have got the victim in it, the least they can do is to tell him that that is the occasion that they are going to give evidence about in court, so that, then and there, he may be able to recall and recover his recollection of the circumstances, and be ready to give his account in court, so that the Court should not be asked to rely upon the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff on the ground that the defendant cannot possibly remember what took place.

We daresay if Mr. Justice Farwell had some of these Potteries cases before him he would say, "The least they can do when they are asked 'Is it the strong or the ordinary you want?' is to say which."

Sale of Medicated Wines.

For many years the Board of Inland Revenue have permitted grocers to sell medicated wines without a wine-licence, this concession being extended to other spirituous medicines; but we understand that the privilege has been withdrawn. In a letter (25164/190, 1902, Stamp) to Messrs. Lorimer & Co. (Limited) the Board say:—

The concession under which the Board allow [quinine-wine prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia] to be sold without a wine-licence is limited to its sale by *bona-fide* chemists and druggists, in the case of whom the Board require that the wine should be prepared in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia, and that it be labelled to be drunk in medicinal doses.

This letter was received some time ago, but a later one permitted the wine to be sold until January 1, 1903, on and after which a wine-licence has to be taken out by persons, not being chemists and druggists, who desire to retail the wine. We presume this will apply to other medicated wines, whether in the Pharmacopœia or not. We may recall the fact that the privilege as regards chemists is contained in 16 Geo. II., c. 8, sec. 12, which Act was passed in the Session of Parliament that began on December 1, 1741, and ended on November 16, 1742. The Act imposed duties on spirits, allowed drawback of the same in order to encourage exportation, and required retailers of spirits to take out a

licence. Section 12 of the Act contains the following exemption:—

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, or chymists, as to any spirits or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making-up of medicines for sick, lame, or distempered persons only.

We have for many years reprinted this section in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* as the part of the 1741-2 Act which has remained unrepealed, and it is upon this old privilege that the Board of Inland Revenue permit the sale of all spirituous medicines by chemists and druggists without licences. This is undoubtedly a valuable privilege, but we have on various occasions pointed out that Section 12 does not go very far. Thus, while sales are permitted under it, no one has dreamt of making it the basis of a claim for the use of duty-free spirit in the preparation or making-up of medicines. Lest anyone should endeavour to make it applicable to-day, when the spirit-duty is 11s. per proof gal., we quote the duties specified in the old Act:—

For every gallon of low wines or spirits of first extraction from foreign or imported materials	6d.
Ditto from malt or corn	1d.
Ditto from brewers' wash or tilts	1d.
Ditto from any other sort or kind of English materials	1½d.
For every gallon of spirits made in Great Britain of any kind of wine or cyder imported	6d.
For every gallon of strong waters or aqua vitæ made for sale of any other materials	3d.

Physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, and chemists were apparently exempt from these trifling duties, and to that extent they may be yet, but it would not be wise to say much about it. It is curious to note that the principle of the drawback on spirituous medicines was in essence recognised by the Act.

The Art of Prescribing.

The British Medical Journal has been moved by Mr. Donald McEwan's recent utterances on the limits of discretion in dispensing to make some remarks on the art of prescribing. Our contemporary frankly admits that young medical men do not nowadays know how to prescribe, and "the fault does not lie in a seriously defective knowledge of drugs or of their therapeutic value, but in a lack of tuition and training in the art of so prescribing them that the patient may count upon getting his remedy in an agreeable and convenient form, the chemist a prescription that is within the bounds of possibility to dispense, and the doctor himself a combination of drugs which the experience of others has proved capable of achieving certain results." The "cachets, tabloids, and capsules" that the ingenuity and enterprise of manufacturing chemists have placed in the prescriber's hands have had a tendency to sacrifice the accuracy of individual knowledge. So it is inferred; but we question whether medicinal specialities as a whole are as much a cause as a result. Such articles have increased enormously during recent years, chiefly because the modern medical practitioner is turned out hall-marked with an elementary knowledge of the properties of medicines and their adaptation to abnormal conditions of the human body. He may get over this quickly in one of three ways—(1) by getting a share in an established practice where stock mixtures or the experience of an older partner helps him; (2) by friendly association with a dispensing chemist, to whom he can in an honourable way refer when in doubt; and (3) through the assistance of manufacturers of specialities, who have generalised the needs of medical practitioners into something like a system, and are also prepared to advise in special circumstances,

The third course is productive of ready-made remedies which do not altogether meet the favour of the medical writer, one great objection to them being the opportunity they offer to the public for dosing themselves. But our contemporary wisely concludes that, if modern developments in pharmacy do not make the art of prescription-writing less essential, "the time has come when those who are concerned with the teaching of the practical applicability of drugs to the needs and necessities of the sick must devote more time to the education of students in the laws of chemical and therapeutical incompatibility, in the principles of medicinal combination, and in the physiological modifications and effects which may be produced by the combination of two or more drugs." This is logical, but the medical curriculum and the advance of medical diagnosis concentrate the student's attention upon the anatomical, physiological, and surgical parts of his studies. The tendency for a quarter of a century has been to reduce the pharmaceutical requirement of the curriculum to a minimum, and simultaneously pharmacists have been perfecting themselves in the branch which medicine is discarding. Had we, in England especially, that union between physicians and pharmacists, as individuals, which the changed circumstances predicate, there would be less occasion to deplore the decay of the art of prescribing. Through lack of that union the dispenser is made aware occasionally that Nature has endowed him with an intellect not destitute of discretion. That the *B.M.J.* denies him. If, it says—

the pharmaceutical education of the average medical man was up to the standard which the public has a right to expect and even to demand, there should be no question of discretion so far as the chemist is concerned. His business consists in carrying out the written instructions of the prescriber, and in standing as a safeguard between him and his patient in the matter of dosage. The properly trained medical practitioner ought to know how to construct his prescription so that it can successfully face the criticism of the dispenser, and the relation between the one and the other should be such that the prescriber is fully assured of having his attention at once drawn to any inadvertent error in quantity for which either a clerical slip or a passing carelessness may be responsible. The chemist has no right to alter any detail of a prescription without the prescriber's authority; his office is merely executive, and if he desires to retain the confidence of the medical profession he will be duly careful not to depart, on any pretext, from the straight line of his duty. But the question of ethics as between doctor and chemist is not confined to the comparatively simple and obvious issue of how prescriptions ought to be dealt with. It goes much further: the chemist, in many cases is prone to don the doctor's mantle, and assuming a knowledge which he does not possess, is willing not only to supply the drugs he has for sale, but also to prescribe for the ailments of those who are foolish enough to believe that by consulting him they may be cured of their malady—whatever it may be—without the inconvenient formality of paying a doctor's fee. We are well aware that this practice is not universal, but we have good reason for believing that it prevails to an enormous extent. Might not "the limits of discretion" on this aspect of the ethical question afford to some militant pharmacist a suitable text for a valuable and practical sermon?

There can be little hesitation in surmising from the temper of this quotation that the organ of the British Medical Association has not quite realised the advantages of its position. It ought to know that dispensing chemists are not counter-prescribers, and petty criticism in regard to that practice does not advance in the least the object which Mr. McEwan had in view—viz., the interpretation of the prescriber's intentions when he has doubtfully expressed them to the probable detriment of the patient.

Refreshment or Medicine?

The question as to what constitutes keeping premises open as a refreshment-house was argued on appeal in a case at Bristol Quarter Sessions. The defendant was a medical herbalist, and it was contended that the mixture forming

the subject of the conviction was a medicinal drink. There was a printed notice in the shop to the effect that no stone-geringer or other cordials were sold after 10 o'clock. The medicinal drinks could not be called pleasant, and many people refused to drink the decoctions after ordering them, as they were so nasty. The Recorder said the whole question was whether the drinks were medicines or medicines combined with a draught. An analytical chemist said the drinks only contained 1 per cent. of solid matter. The same medicinal effects would be produced if a teaspoonful of the liquid extracts which formed the basis of the drink was taken in a glass of water. The object of selling the drug in large quantities was to make a drink; the slight addition of sugar and yeast acted as a preservative. Evidence was taken as to the medicinal properties of the drinks, but the Recorder upheld the conviction, as he considered the house had been kept open for public refreshment and came within the meaning of the Act. The point is one which chemists should bear in mind, as, although the medicinal draughts obtained at a pharmacy are not often so bulky as the sarsaparilla and dandelion drinks of the herbalist, there is evidently a difficulty with the authorities in deciding the distinction between medicine and refreshment.

Strange Medicines.

The Marylebone Infirmary medicine-tender form contains some curious names. Amongst them we find the following:—

1 Zinc Assaf. ...	...	...	3s. 5d.
1 Trooch Kuam, T. 86	...	...	3s. 2d.
6 Dec. Sargo Co. Couuc.	...	...	1s. 6d.
2 Tinct. Sillac	...	...	1s. 5d.

It is not difficult to surmise what is meant, the place of the peculiar zinc compound on the list indicating that gum. assaf. is meant, but the prices are little guide to the quality of the galenicals, they being about half the regular wholesale charges.

The Whisky Trouble.

We are not referring to the new Licensing Act, but to the scare which some of the London morning papers are working up as to whether whisky should be distilled from malt only, or be a mixture of malt and grain spirit. The subject will no doubt be well threshed out in the bars of the public-houses in the metropolis, the only point we need refer to being the assertions as to the analysis of whisky. It is stated that methylated spirit and "vitriol" have been found in whisky, and would not be discovered in the ordinary course of an analysis, as the analyst only concerns himself about the alcoholic strength of the liquid. If such additions were made to whisky they could only be made from criminal motives, and the analyst should be apprised of the purpose of the analysis. Another point we note is the apparent desire for a standard for whisky. As the experts are unable to decide what is the proper material to get whisky from, the Board of Agriculture will find it a difficult matter to fix a standard. Each country has its taste in the matter of whisky. Switzerland requires a spirit made from grain, Scotland and Ireland from malted barley, and the United States from maize, rice, or wheat. The Merchandise-marks Act would seem to meet the difficulty where grain spirit or a mixture of grain and malt spirit is labelled "Malt whisky," but as analysts, ever ready to oblige with standards for drugs, are unable to tell with certainty how much of the two kinds of spirit a mixture contains, the difficulty seems insuperable. After all, it is the customer who will decide the question, not the newspapers, analysts, or experts. Whatever a man fancies in the way of whisky, he may safely be trusted to wander from bar to bar until he gets it. But he would have to wander a long time in London if some of the statements we read in the morning papers are true.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at St. Bride's Institute, E.C., on Wednesday evening, January 14. A representative of this journal attended, and found three members of the Society present, with five non-pharmaceutical visitors, and three Press-men. The members were Messrs. C. E. Pickering (President), G. J. Cullwick (Treasurer), and E. Whineray. The Treasurer's statement showed a debit balance of 11s. 1d. It will be remembered that Mr. Pickering informed us (*C. & D.*, December 20, 1902, page 1015) that the Society was in debt to the extent of 43s., so that has been wiped out quickly, and it was explained that the 11s. 1d. has been covered since by an honorary member's subscription. The Secretary's report (read by the President) stated that in the beginning of the year there were 157 members on the books, and from twenty-three to twenty-five had been added during the year. It was subsequently stated that the Society is unfairly treated by *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, which, it was alleged, has published unfair reports of the meetings of the Society, besides declining to publish Mr. Pickering's letters. We give these statements all the prominence possible, because we have been studiously forbearing in regard to this organisation. The three members who attended this week's meeting are whole-hearted enthusiasts in regard to the principles which they have been advocating through the Society, but even they themselves must recognise the farcical nature of the meetings as representative of chemists' managers and assistants. We certainly do not insert all the letters which Mr. Pickering has sent to us. Last week, for example, he sent a letter about Wednesday's meeting, which we condensed to a "Coming Events" note. If all the Chemists' Associations in the Kingdom wanted letters about their meetings inserted beforehand, we wonder what would be left of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. However, it was resolved on Wednesday evening to continue the Society under the presidency of Mr. Cullwick, and this may mean a new lease of life.

The Future of the Imperial Institute.

The official statement which appeared in the daily papers regarding the transfer of the Imperial Institute to the Board of Trade has given rise to the impression that the Institute is to be incorporated with the Board, and that the development of its work will be provided for by a Government grant. This, we understand, is not the case at present, and the Board of Trade will merely administer the available income used in carrying out the existing departments of the Institute, Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., acting as director. It is of interest in this connection to mention that the funds for the work of the scientific and technical department of the Institute have in the past been provided by the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, and, to a less extent, by the Indian and Colonial Governments and the Salters' Company. The Government apparently does not realise that besides providing a Commercial-intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, for the dissemination of general commercial information, it is now as necessary to have the means for investigating new and little-known raw materials, suggesting processes for their utilisation, and generally for furnishing technical information to manufacturers. This has been, in a fair measure, met by the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, but, with its precarious income, it can only be regarded as the nucleus of a State establishment, and the Government might have taken the present opportunity of placing it on a permanent footing. The materials for the work of the Scientific Department are to be found in the extensive collections of Indian and Colonial produce now housed at the Imperial Institute; these, we learn, are to be rearranged and exhibited in a manner more likely to attract the attention of visitors to their commercial possibilities,

and to make them more useful educationally. Commercial products sent by India and the Colonies will, in future, be systematically investigated in the Institute laboratories, then reported upon by the technical experts attached to the Department, and finally small representative collections of those likely to be of commercial value will be exhibited in the City. The information thus gained will be published from time to time in a *Bulletin* to be issued with the *Board of Trade Journal*, which will also contain articles on new natural products, manufacturing-processes, and similar matter relating to the scientific and technical side of commerce.

A Chemist's Experience as Postmaster.

In a capital almanac which reaches us from Mr. Frederick Gibson, chemist, Gooch Street, Birmingham, we find the following remarks *appropos* of his resignation of the office of postmaster, which he has held for twenty-five years:—

It may be of interest to some persons who believe keeping a post-office is a desirable adjunct to anyone's ordinary business, and that he is a lucky and fortunate man who is selected by Government, to learn something of the pay and responsibility of such an appointment. My turnover annually in cash was between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*, for which anxious, worrying, and thankless business my net income did not reach 5s. weekly after paying my clerks, without a penny allowance being made for rent, taxes, gas, or wear and tear and other expenses and losses, not even to painting the red outside letter-box, which all sub-officers have to purchase on their appointment. In my case, rather than sell the box as old iron, I am now using it as my private letter-box, which has saved me bricklayer's expenses. Also that on Sunday nights I had to neglect my drug-trade and discontinue dispensing, such was the imperative demand for stamps. If I had refused in all cases to supply I offended my regular customers, who, perhaps, sent servants or strangers as messengers, whom I did not know. I sent in my resignation in January, and "it was accepted with regret." Two months later I had to remind the Chief Office that I could hear of no steps being taken by them to open a new office, and if this was not done by April 29 I should close the office, whatever mischief or inconvenience was caused to the public. On that date I closed the office and blocked the post-box (being my own property). It remained closed for several weeks, much to the annoyance of neighbouring tradesmen, manufacturers, and the general public. It would be interesting to know what the Postmaster-General (the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain) thinks of such management. This office he must well know, and its great importance. It is situate the nearest but one to his residence at Highbury, on the great main road to the City, and he has been passing it since his boyhood.

We hope Mr. Gibson has sent Mr. Austen Chamberlain a copy of his almanac; anyway, we shall bring this paragraph under his notice. Perhaps other sub-postmasters may have something to say.

The Source of Indian Indigo.

The annual report of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, for 1901-2 contains some interesting notes on the question of indigo-cultivation in India and the identity of the plant at present grown. It appears that in the early days of the Indian indigo-trade there were two centres of export, if not of cultivation, the source in these two cases not being the same. One of these centres was Surat, and the indigo exported from this place was obtained from a form of the Egyptian indigo-plant, which is still met with in Scinde and Rajputana. The other centre was Ceylon and the Coromandel Coast, and here the indigo was derived from the true indigo-plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*, the produce of which was even then held in less esteem than Surat indigo. The cultivation of the Surat or Egyptian indigo gradually extended eastward, and finally reached the Upper Gangetic Plain, but there is no evidence that it extended to Bengal proper. A third variety of indigo, *I. sumatrana*, was introduced into Malabar, apparently from Eastern Malaya, by the Dutch, when they held possession of that territory, and later the same plant reached Bengal. This proved to be a much more satisfactory variety than either the Egyptian or the Indian, and its cultivation spread to such an extent that the two earlier varieties were almost entirely superseded.

Adulterated Citronella Oil.

By E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., and C. T. BENNETT, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

VERY large quantities of citronella oil have recently appeared on the London, Liverpool, and American markets which do not pass "Schimmel's test," and as to the genuineness of which, in consequence, considerable doubt has arisen. A hundred or more samples of these oils, representing different drums shipped both to London and Liverpool, have been submitted to Mr. John C. Umney and one of us (Parry) for examination. As the preliminary examination of these oils made by one of us (Bennett, analytical assistant to Mr. John C. Umney) furnished results identical with those obtained by the other (Parry), we have thought it desirable to conduct extended experiments conjointly, and the results at present obtained are now recorded.

The following figures were obtained from eight samples of the oil in question:—

TABLE I.

—	Sp. Gr. at 15° C.	Rotation in 100 mm.	Esters as Geraniol Acetate	Total Acetylisable Constituents as Geraniol
			Per Cent.	
1	0.892	−11°	13.0	53.3
2	0.897	−12°	15.4	57.6
3	0.891	−11°	15.3	57.5
4	0.891	−10°	17.3	53.6
5	0.892	−10°	14.7	51.5
6	0.893	−10°	16.3	55.4
7	0.893	−11°	14.2	52.6
8	0.891	−10°	15.0	56.8

The oils formed a practically clear mixture with an equal volume of 80-per-cent. alcohol, but on further addition of the alcohol oily drops separated, and from 5 to 6 per cent. of an insoluble oily liquid rose to the surface after standing for about twelve hours. An examination of the insoluble portion thus separated showed at once that it had no characters in common with kerosene, the once common adulterant of citronella oil. It had the following characters:—

Sp. gr. at 15° C....	...	...	0.850
Optical rotation in tube of 100 mm. ....	...	...	−15°
Esters ...	...	...	10.2 per cent.
Total geraniol ...	...	...	20.5 per cent.

It was not very soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol, but was miscible with absolute alcohol in all proportions.

Comparative fractionations of pure citronella oil and of the abnormal oil were made at low pressure (about 20 mm.). In the first series, fractions were collected at definite temperatures, and the following results obtained:—

TABLE II.

Fractions	Portion Collected	Sp.Gr.	Rotation	A Pure Sample of Similar Characters but Answering Schimmel's Test		
	Percent.			Percent.		
I. below 80° C.	8.0	0.838	−35°	3.0	—	−44°
II. 80–85° C.	8.0	0.855	−31°	9.0	0.858	−44°
III. 85–95° C.	9.5	0.88	−22°	6.0	0.868	−21°
IV. 95–110° C.	12.0	0.892	−16°	10.5	0.888	−11°
V. 110–125° C.	14.5	0.902	−7°	10.5	0.902	−8°
VI. 125–130° C.	15.0	0.904	−7°	15.0	0.904	−8°
VII. 130–140° C.	—	—	—	23.0	0.906	−7°
VIII. 130–140° C.	—	—	—	8.0	0.922	−5°

The first three fractions were insoluble in 80-per-cent. alcohol, the others being soluble.

In the second series the fractionations were carried out under a twelve pear Young's head, and the first four fractions of 10 per cent. collected. The results were as follows:—

TABLE III.

—	Suspected Oil		Normal Oil	
	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	Sp. Gr.	Rotation
I.	0.822	−26° 48'	0.8575	−45° 4'
II.	0.8435	−29° 40'	0.8635	−27° 27'
III.	0.8670	−11° 24'	0.8950	−3° 4'
IV.	0.894	−5° 33'	0.9050	−5° 14'

Comparison of these figures showed that we were dealing with one or more bodies of very low specific gravity, which are not present in normal citronella oil. The same low-gravity bodies were obtained in another way, and are clearly not identical with the portion of the oil insoluble in 80-per-cent. alcohol. After separating this insoluble oil, the clear alcoholic solution was distilled, and the distillate contained an oil which was partially separated by addition of water. This light oil was collected, and fractionated also under a Young's head. The following main fractions were obtained:—

TABLE IV.

—	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	B.B. at Normal Pressure
1	0.8225	−28° 55'	150–160°
2	0.8370	−38°	160–170°
3	0.8375	−33° 43'	170–175°

The first fraction obtained here is clearly identical with the first fraction obtained by direct distillation of the oil itself. In order to assist in deciding whether these light fractions were terpenes (or olefine terpenes) their refractive indices were taken. The figures obtained were:—

TABLE V.

—	Refractive Indices
First fraction (10 per cent.) of normal pure oil ...	1.4681 at 20° C.
First fraction (10 per cent.) of suspected oil ...	1.4492
First fraction of oil in Table IV. ...	1.4504
Second fraction of oil in Table IV. ...	1.4627

These refractive indices were decidedly against even the lowest-gravity terpenes such as myrcene (the refractive index of which is 1.4673), and pointed to the presence of non-terpene hydrocarbons. No conditions could be imagined by which such products could result from a natural distillation of the grasses used for the preparation of citronella oil, and therefore the question of likely adulterants both from the point of view of convenience and price had to be considered.

It is unnecessary to detail the steps which have led us to the belief that the adulterant is a fairly pure resin spirit or light resin oil, the product of destructive distillation of resin. Products of this character are met with in commerce which, at the present time, are of only about half the money-value of turpentine. We have carefully examined samples

of this, and a typical one that we have examined had the following characters:—

Sp. gr.	0.8345
Optical rotation	+3°

Fractionation under reduced pressure—

I. (8%). Sp. gr. 0.806 Rot. +4° Ref. index 1.4403 at 20°.
II. (12%). Sp. gr. 0.818 Rot. +5° Ref. index 1.4465 at 20°.

Fractionation under atmospheric pressure—

Below 160° C.	3 per cent.
170° C.	21 per cent.
180° C.	40 per cent.
190° C.	54 per cent.
200° C.	65 per cent.
210° C.	76 per cent.
220° C.	85 per cent.

The optical rotation of the first two fractions of this oil are, it will be seen, distinctly dextro-rotatory. The refractive index agrees closely with the first fractions of an adulterated citronella oil, and the reduction in the normal rotation of the first 10 to 15 per cent. of citronella oil is approximately what would be indicated by admixture with these slightly dextro-rotatory substances.

We have found that a mixture consisting of 15 parts of this oil with 85 parts of pure citronella oil has physical characters very similar to the abnormal citronella oils that we have examined. On treatment with 80-per-cent. alcohol, from 5 to 6 per cent. remains insoluble, and we have come to the conclusion that the oils which have appeared in such large quantities on the London, Liverpool, and American markets are adulterated to the extent of 12½ per cent. and upwards with resin spirit.

Our experiments tend to show, unfortunately, that a citronella oil mixed with small proportions of well purified resin spirit may comply with what is known commercially as "Schimmel's test."

Inferior Belladonna-root.

By II. C. T. GARDNER, F.C.S., M.P.S.

ALTHOUGH not to their credit, there are some drug-merchants who, if the opportunity present itself, palm off drugs on the buyer that possess little or no medicinal value. The worthless drug is not sold alone, but is always mixed with a variable proportion of the same drug answering the required characters of the Pharmacopœia, and to the tests to which it may be submitted.

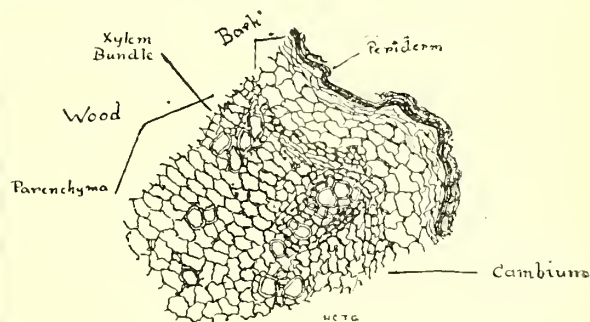
Recently a consignment of belladonna-root came under my notice from an apparently reputable source. In addition to the roots having been steamed to increase their weight, it was found on examination that at least two-thirds of their bulk consisted of roots other than those fulfilling the pharmacopœial requirements, and were young spring and old roots. Such an admixture is a serious matter, because both these kinds of roots contain a smaller proportion of alkaloid than the root collected in the autumn when three or four years old.

The value of the root for pharmaceutical purposes can of course be ascertained by an estimation of the proportion of alkaloid it contains. The process is, however, tedious, so that the quicker microscopical examination is preferable and just as reliable. To those who, perhaps, through business pressure or other causes, have not been able to make a study of the comparative histology of roots, this note may be of service as a means of comparison.

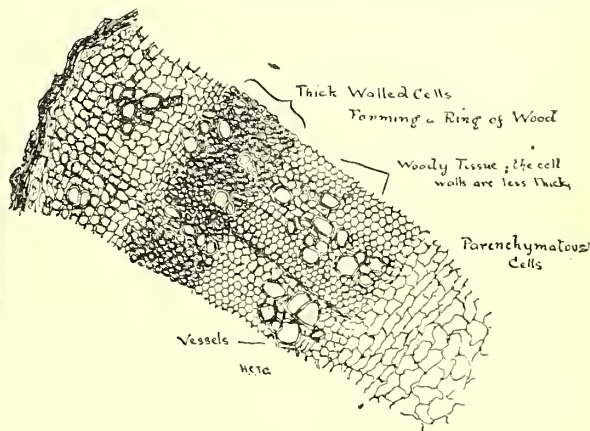
To the naked eye the young spring root is less in diameter than the root possessing the most medicinal value. Cut transversely with a sharp penknife, its section is not whitish,

as it should be, nor is it starchy in appearance. The dark cambium ring is present, but the central portion is brown, varying in colour from a light to dark brown, almost indistinguishable from the colour of the cambium ring, and containing whitish specks. The old root, on the other hand, is of a white colour, broken towards the periphery of the central portion by one or two yellow bands of strongly lignified cells.

A transverse section of the young spring root placed under the microscope, shows radially arranged xylem groups of characteristic structure within the secondary cortex and the cambium (fig. 1). The cells immediately within the cork



layer are flattened transversely, giving place to larger cells, principally parenchymatous. The distance apart of the groups of vessels, with the thickness of the cell-walls composing them, is sufficiently indicative of the age of the root. In the official root the groups of vessels are larger and broader than in the young spring root, and the cell-walls are more strongly lignified. The old root (fig. 2)



possesses one or more rings of ligneous tissue having the yellow colour visible to the unassisted eye. The predominance of this tissue, the smallness in number of the large parenchymatous cells in the central portion, and the increased size of the cells in the xylem groups are noticeable. The illustrations of sections which are given will serve to show the characteristics better than a more detailed description.

The Medicine that your Doctor

prescribes for you is the best medicine to take, if it is prepared as he specifies on his prescription. Bring his prescription to us, and there will be no question about accurate preparation. We are careful, thorough, and use only best quality fresh materials in all prescription-work.

The above is a Gould advertisement in the *Druggists' Circular*, displayed in 4 inches of the column

Winter Session.

Society of Chemical Industry.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held on January 9, at the Municipal School of Technology. Dr. G. H. BAILEY, presided, and referred in warm terms to the fact that Dr. B. W. Gerland had been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of the University of Marburg. Dr. GERLAND briefly replied to the congratulations.

Dr. W. A. POPE read a paper on

THE INFLUENCE OF REAGENTS ON THE TENSILE STRENGTH AND DYEING-PROPERTIES OF COTTON,

which had been prepared by himself and Mr. J. Hübner. The authors stated that, having for the first time established an accurate method of determining the textile strength of a yarn, they next proceeded to examine the influence of mercerisation and other chemical treatment—such as immersion in solutions of iodides—upon the textile strength of yarn. The results allowed a deduction of a number of conclusions of technical interest—that strong solutions of barium iodide and other salts had much the same effect upon yarn as the mercerising-agent, caustic soda, in so far as shrinkage, dyeing-properties, &c., were concerned. It was also proved that the great increase in textile strength which attended the mercerisation of cotton-yarn was, practically wholly due to the shrinkage of the yarn.

Mr. CHAS. A. G. SPRANKLING gave some interesting

NOTES ON THE FERMENTATION OF SUGAR-CANE JUICE,

which were results of his experiments in the sugar-growing districts. He had discovered that carbolic acid retarded the formation of alcohol, and completely stopped acetic acid. Commercially, however, it could not be used, and they had to treat the juice with lime, under which treatment there was a rapid increase of glucose at various densities with large quantities of yeast and alcohol.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on January 14, the President (Mr. J. A. Mitchell) in the chair.

Mr. HANSON read a paper entitled

PHARMACEUTICAL ITEMS,

in the course of which he referred to the Poisons Committee, and said he could scarcely believe that a committee of educated gentlemen could advocate allowing nurserymen and ironmongers to deal in deadly poisons without requiring some test of fitness. The poison question was, to his mind, a very important one, and although retail chemists took every precaution in selling poisons, there were small wholesale houses who supply $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. quantities of poisons without asking a single question, or making any entry of the sale. Mr. Hanson next referred to standards for drugs, and said, although the question was more important to wholesalers than retailers, it showed the importance of a chemist dealing with a trustworthy wholesale house. He eulogised the paper which Mr. J. C. Umney recently read on the subject in London. Ventilation of the question would do good all round. The work of the P.A.T.A. was then spoken of, the Convention being, in the speaker's opinion, one of the most important events in pharmacy for some years. The considerable additions to the protected list left no doubt that some good had been accomplished, and he appealed to chemists to show their appreciation by backing-up those proprietors who had placed their goods on the list. Finally, the needs of the Benevolent Fund were mentioned, and an optimistic note on the company-question struck. There are many ways open by which a chemist can show his individuality, which are not possible to companies, and it

behaved retail chemists to take advantage of these opportunities.

The PRESIDENT said he felt that, after what had been done by the P.A.T.A. recently, they all ought to make an effort to support it. The additions of articles since the Convention had, indeed, proved the value of the Association. He also felt that this year there should be a special effort to keep the Benevolent Fund.

Alderman DUNN said there were people who said that if the Society had been more aggressive they would have greatly reduced the number of chemists needing the aid of the Benevolent Fund, but he had not much sympathy with that view. Referring to the P.A.T.A., he said it was possible, through the West Riding Federation, to practically kill many articles, the proprietors of which would not put them on the protected list, by unitedly refusing to stock those particular goods.

Mr. MARSHALL said the most useful thing that could possibly be done for chemists would be to induce others to join the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. WADDINGTON said that, if the report of the Poisons Committee were distinctly unfavourable to the chemists, it might do good in bringing more chemists to membership of the Society. As to the stores, he thought that, as chemists, they had seen their best days. The last Christmas displays at the stores had shown very little of chemists' goods, and it appeared to him that they could not possibly make their large expenses out of the profits on proprietary articles.

Mr. Hanson was thanked for his paper.

DISPENSING-PRICES.

The meeting then discussed the advisability or otherwise of publishing a list of minimum prices for dispensing, and, after many views had been expressed, a list, which had been prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, was considered privately.

ELECTIONS.

Upon the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. PRIESTLEY, Mr. M. Firth was elected a Vice-President of the Association; Mr. Batcs, of Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, was elected an hon. member of the Association, and Mr. G. A. Waddington an ordinary member; whilst Mr. Arthur Hanson was appointed to attend the dinner of the Huddersfield Association as the Bradford delegate.

A TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

The SECRETARY read a circular letter, signed by four of Bradford's largest tradesmen, including Mr. A. H. Waddington, inviting the Association to send delegates to a meeting to be held to form a general Traders' Association.

Mr. WADDINGTON explained the purpose of the proposed Association, the idea of which, he said, was due to the increase of rating, the absence of representative retailers on the public bodies, the aggressiveness of the co-operators, the difficulties of railway rates, the growth of municipal trading and so on.

Alderman DUNN approved of the new Association, and, with Mr. Priestley and Mr. Metcalfe, was asked to attend the meeting as delegates for the Association (see also page 70).

USEFUL HINTS.

THE following simple and inexpensive lotion, when mixed with water, is more stimulating and refreshing than plain water for bathing the face after a cycle ride on a dusty road: S.V.R., 4 oz.; liq. amm., B.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and perfume (such as oil of lavender), 1 fl. dr. Mix.

An ingenious contrivance—revolving vanes—for preventing moisture forming on the inside of chemists' shop-windows can be seen in a large shop-window in Corporation Street, Birmingham. The motor seems to be electrical.

Quite a trade is being cultivated in the small villages of the Black Country in materials for making extemporaneous y ale and mild fermented beverages. A quantity of malt hops, and liquorice, with a trace of ginger, is supplied at so much per packet, to be added to water and fermented with yeast or barm.

Reviews.

The Care of the Skin and Hair, containing Suggestions as to Diet, Clothing, Bathing, and Cosmetics. By JAMES STARTIN, M.R.C.S. 8vo. Pp. viii + 80. 2s. 6d. net. Bristol, 1902: John Wright & Co.

THIS is a book intended for the laity apparently, and therefore contains much good advice and no prescriptions. In "Pharmaceutical Formulas" Shoemaker's "Hereditary, Health, and Personal Beauty" is recommended as a book with which those who put-up cosmetics should be familiar. We have had a number of inquiries about that book lately, and have pleasure in calling attention to Mr. Startin's one as an alternative, although he says many things about soaps with which we do not agree. The contents are as follows: A healthy skin; proper rules of management and diet; cosmetics; clothing; baths and bathing; and the care of the hair.

Pharmacopœia of St. Thomas's Hospital. Compiled under the direction of a Committee of the Medical and Surgical Staff by EDMUND WHITE, B.Sc., F.I.C. 5½ x 3. Pp. 180 (interleaved). 2s. 6d. London, 1902: H. H. G. Grattan.

A HOSPITAL Pharmacopœia gives little scope for originality, and far less for being made interesting or useful outside the special circle for which it is intended, but Mr. White exhibits peculiar felicity in this dainty book. Thirty-six pages suffice to exhaust the hospital's medicinal *répertoire*—not a very inspiring collection, but good pharmacy throughout. Then, to make the Pharmacopœia something that the hospital's *attachés* on the school side shall not relegate to an obscure corner of the bookshelf, Mr. White gives them 100 pages of notes and memoranda on official and non-official remedies, the direct result of which will be that they will keep the Pharmacopœia in their pockets and use it for grinding *materia medica* and therapeutics. There is other good and out-of-the-way information in the book, which, as we remarked in a preliminary note, is the best half-crown's worth that has come to us for some time.

Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics By [Sir] WILLIAM WHITLA, M.A., M.D. Eighth edition. Crown 8vo. Pp. 632. 10s. 6d. London, 1903: Henry Renshaw.

WE have reviewed the first (1881) and fifth (1888) editions of this work, and the present one comes at a time when a new race of students is addressed. The eighth edition is a larger book; although the pages are fewer by twelve, each page is about 1 inch longer and ½ inch wider. The print is from a new type-setting. The book is divided into five parts. Part I. is devoted to pharmacy, chiefly compounding and dispensing, the notes being the same as in the fifth edition, with a few variations and additions, but not as many as there might have been. Part II. is devoted to the administration of medicines, and includes posology and the arts of prescribing and writing prescriptions. Part III. deals with *materia medica*, valuable grinding-tables of galenical preparations and natural orders being included. In Part IV.—therapeutics—we have the bulk of the book, and the section which appeals particularly to medical students. The information is concise, explicit, and fairly up to date. Non-official remedies are treated in Part V., very comprehensively as regards variety and concisely as to information. Abstracts of the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia and of the B.P.C. Formulary are appended. The edition maintains its high character as a text-book for medical and pharmaceutical students, but it is also a good book of reference, especially to medical practitioners, the hints given under therapeutics being of real service to busy men.

A Course in Botany and Pharmacognosy. By HENRY KRAEMER, Ph.B., Ph.D. Crown 8vo. Pp. 384. Philadelphia: 1902.

IF Professor Kraemer's object in publishing this book had been to prove the utility of botany as a subject in the pharmaceutical curriculum, he could not have succeeded

better than he has done. The book is an embodiment of the system of teaching botany and *materia medica* at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. It is not "botany" in the conventional sense, but pharmaceutical botany. First, plant morphology is considered, the text showing what the vegetable cell is; then the vegetative and reproductive organs of plants are dealt with. Before the student gets far into this department he cannot fail to have a keen interest in the subject, because every step is illustrated by some medicinal or economic product with which he is familiar, and this association is educative in the best sense. From the point of view of the teaching of botany as a science, the hundred pages devoted to the subject are out of court; but we venture to say that our Minor students would be better Minor men if their botanical course were directed along such practical lines as these, and most of them would know more botany at the end of the course than they learn now in a fragmentary scientific course. The second part of Professor Kraemer's book is devoted to pharmacognosy. This is well arranged, and, though not exhaustive, the information in regard to drugs is as comprehensive as examination-students require. A chapter on powdered drugs is most valuable, 208 drugs being treated, and there are excellent micrographic plates (some coloured) to illustrate this part. A chapter on reagents is useful. We commend the book to British teachers. Probably they may not find it exactly suited for this country's curriculum, but they cannot fail to get good ideas from it. It is published by the author, who is professor of botany and pharmacognosy at the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.

Constipation. By G. SHERMAN BIGG, F.R.C.S.E. Crown 8vo. Pp. 67. 2s. 6d. London, 1902: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

THERE is no ailment about which chemists and druggists are more consulted than constipation. They should, therefore, be well posted in regard to it, especially as the majority of customers will not put themselves under regular medical treatment. It follows that the more the popular chemist knows about constipation the less is he likely to interfere in serious cases, or resort to the pill-pot for a panacea. Mr. Sherman Bigg's monograph contains much sound advice, especially on the dietetic and hygienic sides, while the therapeutic hints are numerous and sound. As an appendix there are eleven pages of prescriptions for aperient mixtures and pills, liver-mixtures and pills, digestive remedies, and remedies for flatulence. We venture to quote three of these as the best comment on their value:—

A Liver Tonic

To stimulate the flow of bile.

Acidi nitromuriatici diluti ...	...	3ij.
Tincturæ podophylli ...	...	3i.
Succi taraxaci ...	...	3vj.
Spiritus chloroformi ...	...	3ij.
Tincturæ chiritæ ...	...	3ij.
Aquæ destillatæ ad ...	...	3vj.

Misce. One measured tablespoonful in half a wineglass of water three times a day, after meals.

Liver Pill.

A gentle stimulant to restore liver activity.

Calomel. ...	...	gr. ij.
Euonymi ...	...	gr. ij.
Podophylli ...	...	gr. ij.
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ ...	...	gr. ij.
Extracti aloes socotrinæ ...	...	gr. xx.

Fiat massa. Divide into 20 pills. One after breakfast and dinner.

A Digestive Tonic

For loss of appetite.

Tincturæ quiniæ ...	...	3vj.
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ ...	...	3ij.
Tincturæ gentianæ co. ...	...	3vj.
Spiritus chloroformi ...	...	3iv.
Tincturæ cardamomi co. ad ...	...	3ij.

Misce. One measured teaspoonful in a wineglass of water before meals.

These show the possibilities of the book, and the fifty pages of text which precede the prescriptions contain much advice that may be profitably utilised.

Veterinary Notes.

By M.R.C.V.S.

Sore Lips and Mouths.

THERE is a breaking-out upon the lips and inside of the mouths of horses and other domesticated animals, known as stomatitis, which in some seasons is a serious source of loss to farmers and graziers. In the horse it is frequently infectious, and of the kind called pustular. In calves and other sucklers it is aphthous and vesicular, and (when not parasitic) due to indigestion and improper milk, which, again, may be due to ill-health in the dam. Sheep driven on dusty roads appear to get it from irritation of the muzzle in feeding upon gritty herbage. It is never a fatal malady, and runs its course in two or three weeks without medical interference; the loss consists in interrupted progress in the case of animals destined for food, since they cannot prehend, masticate, and appropriate as much nutriment as they otherwise would. In the case of horses it is serious, for it necessitates segregation and some loss of service. The scientific name, *stomatitis pustulosa contagiosa*, declares its nature to those versed in pathological terms.

Parasitic stomatitis has an interest more than veterinary, as it can be transmitted by man to animals (Friedberger and Frohner), and, like the ringworm fungus, no doubt back again from animals to man. It is a mycosis of the mucous membranes, and chiefly affecting those of the mouth, occasionally extending to the pharynx and oesophagus, and even the larynx, when it is of serious import. It is a common fungus found on decayed wood, fresh cow-dung, and thrives in syrupy substances and uncooked milk. It is not particular as to its host, fastening indifferently upon man and beast, and finding a congenial home in poultry. It has several aliases, if we may say so without disrespect to authorities who have christened it at different times. Discovered by Berg and Gruby, it was first known as *Oidium albicans*, then another investigator (Gravitz) decided that it was identical with *Mycoderma vini*, until Plaut, by still more recent investigations, proved (?) it to be a common mould-fungus, *Monilia candida*, "and this its lawful (name) shall be until the times do alter." Plaut's claim is backed up by cultivations which have been transmitted to fowls by inoculating with pure cultivations. Sucklers, whether infants, foals, or calves, are specially liable to it.

The mould-fungi are everywhere abundant, and especially in such a wet year as the past has been. This was notable as affecting plum-trees last season, the lower portions of which on many west walls are quite covered. What the determining factor is that enables the *Monilia candida* to settle upon living animal membranes is not clear, but there is abundant evidence that it attacks the weak and the uncleanly, the infant's mouth in which milk is retained, and the toothless in their second childhood, when early habits have been resumed. Nurses recognise it as the beginning of the end when the aged and bedridden have thrush. Foals and calves go sick with a heavily furred tongue, but one is not always able to say whether it is cause or effect. Any gastric disturbance favours the development of the fungus, and any impairment of masticatory power, by allowing food to remain in the mouth and develop acidity.

Although occasionally found in the larynx (by invasion from the pharynx), it is for the alimentary tract that it has special affinity, and, as nurses say, "passes through" the body—a favourable sign, according to their interpretation. It certainly is when animals pass it through. The fungus is more rapidly produced in the intestinal juices, and the mycelium appears so soft and weak as to have lost multiplying power before it reaches the terminal portion of the canal; it is, in fact, dead matter when expelled in the liquid faeces its irritation has produced—at least, so far as the writer's own observations have shown. The writer of that excellent work "Diseases and Remedies" says that the particles of fungus carried through the digestive organs produce eruptions of the skin. This is sometimes the case with puppies and kittens, and fowls lose their feathers.

Thrush, or the mycosis produced by the fungus in question, is often confounded in fowls with diphtheria or croupous membranes—a mistake less disastrous than if the order is

reversed, since the destruction of one bird under a misapprehension is of no great consequence, while the dissemination of a deadly malady in the flock may prove a heavy pecuniary loss. It extends in fowls from the tongue down the ventriculus, and gives rise to dulness, inappetence, and a very objectionable odour. A suspect should be at once separated, its mouth washed out with salt-and-water, and then dressed with any of the remedies daily prescribed by chemists for infants. The writer prefers a mixture of 1 gr. chinisol, 7 gr. pulv. boracis, and 1 dr. honey. One finds borax and honey advised as a remedy in the oldest of books, and wonders how our forebears managed to drop on remedies that science has since approved, when the cause is definitely determined. That they did so, employing antiseptics and germ and fungus destroyers with about as much success as we do now, with our vaunted progress, should be a reason for respecting the old order and not too rashly pooh-poohing the family recipe, which in its crude form offends our sense of order. The one-to-eight solution of sulphite of sodium recommended by the author of "Diseases and Remedies" is just as effective with animals and birds as with infants for whom it is prescribed.

Every pharmacist should of course be a microscopist, and to such the diagnosis of mycosis from *Monilia candida* should present no difficulty whatever. The microscope will decide the matter beyond all cavil.

The Super-Major Examination.

AN ingenious correspondent from the North has devised a kind of supplementary examination which he imagines would be useful to chemists who have passed the Major or Minor. The examination, we imagine, would require a specially qualified Board of Examiners, as some of the questions seem to call for special expert knowledge on subjects the ordinary Minor or Major examiner, as we at present know him, does not claim to possess. We select a few of the most searching questions, which, as our correspondent says, may be used for self-examination as well as for public use. We hope to receive answers:—

1. Examine this sample of ice-cream, approximately state its ingredients and the microbial population per mille per kilo.
2. (a) Prove that a general scientific knowledge is not only socially elevating, but enables one in business to accumulate sufficient for his elevated social position. (b) What is your idea of an average income for such a position?
3. Is professional etiquette the outcome of jealousy or of pride?
4. What is a chemists' association? Is it for the Glory of Some, or the Good of All? What is meant by the "Good of All?"
5. What is Gas? Trace its relationship to the members of the North British Executive.
6. Is the sale of penny stamps a profitable side-line?
7. If time (long hours) is money, why are not chemists millionaires?
8. What is meant by the business chemist? Is he real, or a Store-hybrid? Trace his origin, giving class, sub-class, and species.
9. This is a copy of the Pharmacy Act. Is it perfect? If not, briefly enumerate a few of its imperfections, stating who is to blame for them, who suffers for them, and what is the remedy.
10. How may a chemist become successful? Select from the following recognised methods: (a) Attention to business or pharmaceutical qualities; (b) advertising or public offices; (c) pushing specialities or toadying doctors; (d) cranks or cleanliness. (One must be attempted.)
11. What do you understand by the term "Pharmaceutical Society?" Does it convey any meaning, or signify anything to you beyond one guinea per annum?
12. Is a Major man higher than a Minor man? If so, in whose estimation but his own? Is his relationship to a M.P.S. antagonistic or otherwise?
13. When does Patience, as applied to the Pharmaceutical Society, cease to be a virtue?
14. If half a chemist's income is derived from profits on patents and carbolic acid monopoly, prove the beneficial action (1) to himself; (2) to the trade generally, by his selling patents $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cheaper than his neighbours.

DURING the ten months ending October, 1902, the United States exported 14,894,792 gals. of spirit of turpentine, against 17,079,884 gals. for the corresponding period of 1901, and 17,050,412 gals. in 1900.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Wind-pills.

SIR,—It seems almost incredible that Page Woodcock (Limited), or any other firm, should have sent out such a circular as that which I, in common with other chemists, have received, and to which you draw such emphatic attention in your last issue. Surely something should be done in the matter, and I am willing to subscribe a couple of guineas, or more if necessary, towards any fund which may be started to fight the case. I sold wind-pills nearly sixty years ago, and there should be no difficulty in proving that it was customary for chemists to sell and label pills as "wind-pills" fifty years ago. The label-printers could no doubt vouch for this. I am, &c.,

Bradford, January 12. T. GARRATT FORSHAW.

Subjoined are extracts from other letters on this subject which we have received:—

I have sold wind-pills for the last forty-five or forty-six years. It is a title of common use in Scotland, more especially in the country districts, where the pills are asked for by people who have never heard tell of Page Woodcock's wind-pills. (182/38.)

"Wind-pills," to my knowledge, is a very old term. I remember its being used by customers regularly when aloes-and-asafetida pills were supplied. I am speaking of an experience forty years ago. (184/24.)

In all my fifty-four years' experience of the drug-business wind-pills has been in demand as much as stomach-pills or antibilious pills, &c. And this fact you will find over all Scotland, I think. (184/25.)

The name "wind-pills" is, and has been for fifty years past, a common every-day expression by the public when in need of a pill to relieve flatulence. Many of the working-classes buy their physic from hand to mouth, and 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* worth of wind-pills are quite as commonly in demand as the like quantity of stomach-pills, liver pills, or others. This is my personal experience, and I have verified it by calling on several of the oldest tradesmen in the town. One in particular, whose experience dates back to fifty years, is especially strong in corroborating the point. (184/26.)

The Glasgow Doctor's Verses.

SIR,—The lines appearing in your last issue stated to be sent out by a medical man in Glasgow with his accounts commencing "Tres medicus facies habet" will be found in "A Book about Doctors," by John Cordy Jeaffreson, and are ascribed to one Cordus, a physician, who flourished about four hundred years ago. I remember reading this book about twenty-five years ago with very much pleasure, and can strongly recommend it to your readers as both instructive and entertaining. A good translation of the verse is given as follows:—

Three faces wears the doctor. When first sought
An angel's, and a god's the cure half wrought;
But when, that cure complete, he seeks his fee,
The Devil looks, then, less terrible than he.

Yours faithfully,

4 Jewry Street, E.C.,
January 13.

HENRY E. STEVENSON.

More Organisation Wanted.

SIR,—I think it a matter of much regret that so large a proportion (four-fifths) of the trade do not support the P.A.T.A. But as I am one of the four-fifths, I should like to express my opinion on the subject. I do not think the P.A.T.A. goes far enough. I never could see it worth while to go to a lot of trouble to secure 1*d.* instead of ½*d.* profit, and am grateful to those patent-medicine proprietors who have boldly given us 2*d.* in the 1*s.* profit without pandering

to the big cutters. I believe a great impetus could be given to the movement if all the chemists of a place like Norwich and district were to meet and join *en masse*; and they need only reflect that if by so doing they could get one more patent, such as Scott's emulsion or Dinneford's magnesia, on the P.A.T.A., they would get the subscription back over and over again in increased profit before the year is out. I have made this on Woodcock's pills alone since they were protected.

If chemists would realise that it would be more profitable for them to divide "best term" orders for patents than to keep open half an hour later than their neighbours, and that it is not so smart a stroke of business to undersell a neighbour 2*d.* or 3*d.* for a prescription as it would be to meet that neighbour and a dozen others in a friendly spirit, and by showing a united front securing another 2*d.* on each bottle of some hitherto mercilessly cut proprietary article, they would benefit themselves and be better thought of and more considered by the manufacturers. A movement made in such a way would also be a very forcible argument towards any new preparation placed on the market. If four-fifths of the trade were members of an anti-cutting association, few would care to place a fresh article on the market in the face of such opposition. The public do not think about cut prices for patents till they are pushed before them. This I know by the number of 2*s.* 9*d.* and 1*s.* 1½*d.* that I have sent to me as soon as the neighbourhood has been billed about some new article. If every chemist in business were to receive a circular pointing out how soon he would get his subscription back in increased profit, I do not think there would be much difficulty in getting a much more numerous membership of the only organisation that has brought the chemist any actual good in the way of increased profit. Would that we had a Glyn-Jones to organise us in Norwich. Writing to the *C. & D.* is the most direct way I know of placing my views in front of my brother chemists, and I expect the same remark would apply to almost every town in the kingdom owing to the apathy with regard to local organisation.

Yours faithfully,

OSMIUM. (185/17.)

Practical Thanks.

SIR,—If you will oblige with the address of the P.A.T.A., I shall be glad to send them a subscription in acknowledgment of certain letters lately received from Messrs. Woodcock, Keating, Wright, Layman & Umney, and others. I think it would be well for the Association to send an occasional list to the trade, giving the minimum prices of the various articles, as mistakes are no doubt sometimes made inadvertently—in fact, I have done so myself. I always get the P.A.T.A. rates when I know them to be listed, although we are troubled with a cutter who does not recognise them. I enclose a price-list showing Powell's balsam marked 1*s.* 0½*d.*, and this morning I was refused 1*s.* for virol, as the customer "always got it for 11*d.* over the way." I did not accept the 11*d.* It is very unfair, of course, but it cannot be stopped, as the offender boasts that he can always get supplies. He was formerly on the black list for supplying Boots', but it has never made any difference.

Yours truly,

SUBSCRIBER. (176/64.)

Latin for Chemists.

SIR,—I am desired to state that if "Xrayser" had said no more in the first instance than he says now, the conversation I reported a fortnight ago would not have taken place; but I am to add that even now it is impossible to agree with him, since a thorough grounding in grammar is essential to a good education, and there is no language (except Greek) so helpful as Latin to this purpose. This, no doubt, was what the German professor meant by his remark to Professor Ramsay, and we English have much more need to study Latin than the Germans have, our language having much less grammar than theirs. But "Xrayser" went further. He spoke of a time when Latin would be studied only by specialists, as Sanscrit now is, and of "absorbing its literature in English," which it is simply impossible to do. One need not be a classical scholar to discover that the finer qualities of literature cannot be transferred from one language to another; but it is peculiarly difficult in the case of the classical

literatures. They who cannot read these with pleasure in the original languages miss much that no translations and no modern literature can supply; and even they who, like myself, know only just enough of the original languages to be aware of their loss learn something worth knowing—enough, at least, to save them from the narrow and insolent cocksureness which so often shows itself in the mere scientist.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. B. (1825.)

A Benighted Village.

SIR,—Your paragraph under the above heading induces me, as a quondam chemist, to point out what a serious injury to the rural public has resulted from the cutting store system. We often enough hear customers boast of the low price at which they can obtain patents and other things in large towns, but there are many villages in this county of Sussex from which I write, which formerly supported a chemist who was guide, counsellor, and friend to the poor, and a great convenience to "the Hall" and the farming population. He was, too, a tooth-extractor and—"tell it not in Gath"—a fair prescriber, to whom many had resort to their own benefit and his. Now he has been squeezed out of existence. The grocer keeps an assortment of packeted drugs and patents, supplied by a co-operative drug company. It does not bring the grocer any fat profits, but it is enough to make a living impossible for the qualified man, and I could name a dozen villages where formerly a pharmacist made a moderate income, by a rather mixed business, but now, when a villager wants a pennyworth of laudanum he must go three to seven miles to obtain it. The village chemist, like the apothecary, was a very useful man, and the public suffer by his disappearance. The cutting store has made the small country chemist's life a burden to him, if only by the unreasonableness of his customers, who ring him up on Sundays or after business hours, to supply something they have forgotten to get at the stores, and then expect to be supplied at store prices. I ran a show of the kind myself not many years since, in connection with another business, and, instead of submitting to what schoolboys call "cheek," took the bull by the horns, and never wearied of telling people what an advantage to them it was to have a chemist in the village, who kept a shop for their convenience, which could not be made to pay alone, and that if they did not support me better I should decline to serve them. I found this plan act admirably, after a while, and every time a store label came before me I began the grumble, and wanted to know why they came to me instead of the store. I doubled that business in eighteen months and—sold it of course.

TAURUS. (184/10.)

[A leading wholesaler informs us that he knows the Shepperton-on-Thames district very well, and he feels confident that there is not a living for a chemist in it. Two chemists have already started branches in the village, and found there was no money in it.]

Terpeneless Oil of Lemon.

The London Essence Company, referring to a letter on this subject in our last issue, inform us that the only report of the Lumley v. Hopwood case which they have circulated, and that only to a small extent, was a reprint of the report contained in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 5, 1902, which they consider a straightforward and accurate account.

Bulgarian Rose-industry.

IN THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 9, 1902, a Kezanlik correspondent, in the course of a letter, gave some particulars regarding the venture of M. Pierre Chier to endeavour to establish at Karlova a modern distillery for the manufacture of otto of rose. M. Chier writes to us under date January 6, 1903 (the matter having been brought to his notice through the firm Schimmel & Co., of Leipzig, republishing the article), asking us to mention the following facts:—

I have founded (M. Chier writes) a steam distillery at Karlova, in Bulgaria, for the manufacture of essence of roses, and in order to make it more successful I associated myself with a Kezanlik house which was to supply, as its share of capital, the quantity of flowers necessary for our manufacture—i.e., about 200 000 kilos., and not 1 000 000 lbs. This Bulgarian house having abused my good faith, found it

impossible to pay for the flowers after the distillation, so that I was forced to pay the suppliers myself, and this has naturally required some time. The factory and the essences have not been seized by the Bulgarian Government, which has not had to intervene in this affair. I have myself sold the essences in Europe, where they have been appreciated, seeing that I have already settled for the next year's output of essence. Further, the flowers did not become rotten as the article stated. We distilled all that have entered the factory. I have had many difficulties in installing this factory. My object was to introduce an absolutely pure essence into trade with improved apparatus, and this is being done, the purely fantastic particulars supplied by your correspondent notwithstanding.

Dispensing Notes.

182/48. Heworth.—For "ferrous hydroxide" in the note on the ferrous-carbonate mixture (*C. & D.*, January 10, page 62) read "hydrated ferrous carbonate." The title to the note indicated this.

Old B.P. Names.

SIR,—When tr. valerianæ is ordered in a prescription now, which is it correct to use—the simple tr. valerianæ or the ammoniated preparation in the B.P.?

Yours truly,

J. M. JAMES.

[Such questions as this are difficult to settle. The British Pharmacopœia, while ceasing to recognise tr. valerianæ, was careful not to give that name as a synonym for the ammoniated tincture, therefore the dispensing chemist is not required by any statute to infer that the ammoniated tincture should be dispensed in the above case. Failing a consultation with the prescriber, you cannot be wrong in giving the plain tincture.]

Two Pill-masses.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me of satisfactory methods of dispensing the two pills as follow?—

I.

Zinci valer. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ammon. valer. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ext. nuc. vom. ...	...	...	...	gr. ½
Ext. gentian. ...	...	...	...	gr. ½

Fiat pilula. Mitte xxiv.

II.

Acid. carbolic. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pulv. opii ...	...	...	...	gr. ½
Bismuth. subnit. ...	...	...	...	gr. iij.

Fiat pilula. Mitte xxiv.

Yours sincerely,

LENNON TICE.

[In the first case we had no difficulty, when we simply kneaded the ingredients well. In the second, use a small quantity of glycerin of tragacanth, then stiffen with powdered liquorice. A good mass results.]

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1903, before formulating queries.

183/13. Z. Y. X.—The following phrases should be removed from your artificial-teeth bill, in order to ensure that it does not bring you within Section 3 of the Dentists Act:—

Repairs skilfully done in a few hours.—Other makers' misfits re-modelled and made comfortable at the lowest charges. Each case guaranteed.—Because all work is done on the premises, under the direct superintendence of the principal, thus good workmanship and a perfect fit are assured.—The whole operation being entirely without pain.—Because Mr. — is not a beginner... and has a reputation for good workmanship.—Satisfaction guaranteed.

Taking these descriptions together, and some of them apart, they indicate that you are a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. The Act does not prevent you practising dentistry, but when you tell the public in general terms that you do dental matters better than other people

then you claim special qualification, and there the law lays hold on you.

182/43. *Wine*.—As much as 130 gr. of salicylic acid in 1 gal. of raspberry-wine has been held not to be injurious to health, so that 10 gr. of the acid in 25 oz. of ginger-wine should pass.

182/58. *Old Subscriber*.—(1) The writing of a prescription for a mouth-wash or anything else is not a legal offence. The Apothecaries Act includes giving a remedy as well as diagnosing the ailment. (2) No licence is required for the sale of tooth-brushes and unstamped dentifrices.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

178/56. *Cod*.—If the cod-liver oil which you write about is the best pale non-freezing oil, you may take it that it contains no ptomaines or decomposition-products. Pale oil can only be obtained from fresh undecomposed livers, and the most recent researches show absence of basic principles such as gaduine from it, nor can these be produced on keeping.

169/44. *Lex*.—You do not seem to have heard of the good Bishop Berkeley's **Tar-water**, which is what your sample is. The yarn about "a wonderful herb found only on Dartmoor" is a prevarication. Berkeley was Bishop of Cloyne, and published several works on the medicinal value of tar-water, the most notable one in 1744, entitled "Scries; or, a Chain of Philosophical Reflections on Tar-water." The recipe is:—

Pour a gallon of cold water on a quart of liquid tar in a glazed earthenware vessel, and stir them thoroughly with a ladle or flat stick for the space of three or four minutes, after which the vessel must stand forty-eight hours, that the tar may have time to subside, when the clear water is to be poured off and kept for use, no more being made from the same tar, which may still serve for common purposes.

The Bishop gave doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, but the modern palate finds a wineglassful sufficient. An article on the subject appeared in the *C. & D.* some years ago (August 31, 1889), to which you should refer if sufficiently interested.

263/17. *R. W. B.*—Gilt Frames are best cleaned with soap and water applied with a piece of flannel or sponge. Old ale, weak solution of borax, or solution of salt of tartar is also recommended. The points to bear in mind are not to use any varnish-solvent (turpentine or benzine) and not to rub the gilt frame too hard.

172/33. *Billiards*.—The formula for **Cue-cement**, as given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," is as follows:—

Isinglass	...	...	...	...	5j.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	5ij.

Dissolve, then add the following solution previously filtered:—

Ammoniac or sandarac	...	...	...	5ss.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	5ij.

This thin varnish must be added very cautiously to the isinglass solution, otherwise the resin separates as a white clot which is difficult to dissolve. Keep the container in the hot water all the time that the varnish is being added drop by drop, and do not cease stirring. Thus made the mixture remains translucent until it becomes cold, when it sets as a tough opalescent jelly.

173/10. *S. C. & S.*—Blushing is not amenable to drugs: it is due to a self-conscious condition, which is only removed by exercising self-control.

176/17. *Apenta*.—The formula given in the *C. & D.*, September 20, 1902, page 526, is a good one for backache and kidney pills.

185/26. *One in Doubt*.—Oil of Stavesacre for use as a parasiticide is made by digestion of the bruised seeds in olive oil in a similar manner to ung. staphisagrie, B.P.

278/15. *W. P. A.*—Moulding Beeswax is done by means of tin moulds. The difficulty which has to be overcome is in designing the moulds so that when filled they hold exactly the desired weight of beeswax. After a few experiments you will be able to instruct a tinsmith as to the size of the moulds required.

152/53. *Podophyllin*.—Condition-powders for Horses.—Your sample contains powdered anise, sodium chloride, powdered ginger, and powdered liquorice, the proportion of anise being quite a third of the whole.

148/66. *Gentian*.—The Pills for Varicose Veins contain rhubarb (in the form of pil. rhei co.) and a little ext. hyoscyami. The purpose of the pills is probably to regulate the bowels and prevent abnormalities of blood-pressure.

181/74. *A. P. S.*—The indices of the last few volumes of the *C. & D.* will supply you with the references to formulæ for marking-inks, but perhaps the chapter in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" would better suit your purpose.

182/21. *Salol*.—We last published an article on **Mineral-water Making** in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1900. The article was written by a pharmaceutical chemist and aerated-water manufacturer.

184/34. *B. H.*—We do not know the composition of Wright's pearl ointment, but some subscriber may be able to tell us.

183/27. *W. F. W.*—(1) **Alloxan**, or mesoxalylurea, was discovered as long ago as 1817 by Brugnatelli. It is made by oxidising uric acid by nitric acid, and is used in the skin-blush on account of the property it possesses of gradually turning red when applied to the skin. The strength needs to be adjusted to meet each person's requirements, the directions on the bottle being to that effect. (2) **Catechol** is better known as pyrocatechin, which has a somewhat extended use in photography as a developer.

121/13. *Red Water*.—The powders you send for the **Cure of Red Water** in cattle apparently owe their virtues to the saltpetre they contain. Similar powders are made as follows:—

Potass. nitrat.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. gentian.	...	...	...	5j.
Pulv. foenugraeci	...	...	...	5j.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	...	5ij.

Mix, and weigh into powders each containing 5ij.

A powder is to be given twice a day, and it is usual to give a drench of aloes and mag. sulph. at the commencement of the trouble.

140/35. *Walker*.—Your guess as to the composition of the liniment is fairly correct, but as you give us no data to go upon we do not see that an investigation would be of general interest.

142/5. *A. W. H.*—The gas-liquor probably owes its virtues to the sulphur compounds, to which is due its objectionable odour. Treatment with iron-filings or iron oxide would deodorise the liquid, but perhaps make it useless. You carefully conceal from us the purpose for which the liquid is required, which makes it difficult for us to advise you.

Information Wanted.

171/44. Present address of Hashra Tea Company.

187/25. Address of Dreverkoff & Co., filter-paper makers.

91 19. Who sells the "Ceda" or "Cedra" brand of eucalyptus oil?

189/9. What is Whitworth salve? or, if a proprietary, where obtainable?

182/24. What is the address of the manufacturer of Walton's marking-ink?

183/69. What is gurnathuja? It is ordered as an ingredient in a prescription.

Festivities.

PILL-MAKERS HAPPY.

The employes of Page Woodcock (Limited), pill-manufacturers, of Lincoln, were, on January 5, entertained by the firm to a tea and entertainment. The chairman of directors (Mr. Thomas Smith) presided, and was supported by Mr. Page Woodcock.

A P., D. & CO. DANCE.

On Friday evening, January 9, the office staff of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., held their second musical evening and dance at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer Street, many friends of the firm also being present. During the evening vocal music was ably rendered by Misses B. Brotherhood and Clayton, and Messrs. Bowden, James, and Elias. Dancing was indulged in until midnight, when a most enjoyable evening terminated.

LONDON ASSISTANTS' MERRY.

The first meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, on January 8, after the Christmas adjournment, was devoted to a musical and social evening. Mr. H. Hickey (Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.) made a genial Chairman, and a good programme had been arranged. Songs and recitations were provided by Messrs. Euston, Latreille, Jones, Barker, Strother, Webb, Everson, and Lownsbrough, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The usual votes of thanks germinated the meeting.

GLASGOW ASSISTANTS' DANCE.

The Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association held their annual dance on January 7 at the Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. A large company assembled and took part in what proved to be the most enjoyable and successful dance yet held by the Association. Songs and readings were contributed by Messrs. W. L. Currie, J. P. Gilmour, and D. S. Gowans. Representatives were present from several wholesale houses. Mr. G. M. McKenzie officiated as M.C.

EASTBOURNE ASSISTANTS' DINE.

The first dinner of the Eastbourne Chemists' Assistants' Association was held at the Royal Restaurant, Eastbourne, on January 7, Dr. Kenneth Fraser presiding. There was a good attendance, and after an excellent dinner the Chairman proposed "The Association" in a speech brimming with good advice. The President of the Association (Mr. H. F. Awcock) in his reply said the Association was going strong. Several chemists in the town had promised to give lectures to the Association during the session. The smoking-concerts already held had been very successful. The Chairman's health was proposed by Mr. E. W. Pilgrim, and Dr. Fraser in the course of his response mentioned that his father was for some years an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He (the Chairman) thought a curriculum was a necessity for the future welfare of pharmacy. A curriculum would not only give them a *locus standi*, but they would derive a greater amount of benefit than could be got from the present system of examination. The doctor concluded with an appreciation of the services rendered to the Association by Mr. T. B. Price (Hon. Secretary), who is leaving Eastbourne in the course of a few weeks. He wished Mr. Price good fortune. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. D. T. Morgan, and responded to by Mr. V. A. Wornald. An excellent musical programme was contributed during the evening by Messrs. Pullinger, Simmons, Pearson, Cornwell, Ivimy, James, Balcombe, Moorton, Balkett, and Bourne while Mr. V. A. Wornald was an efficient accompanist.

KNOWLEDGE DIARY AND SCIENTIFIC HANDBOOK FOR 1903 contains much information which students of stars will appreciate in so handy a form. There are in it star-maps showing the night-sky for every month of the year, all about the celestial phenomena of the year, and many articles by specialists. The latter include one on the choice of a microscope, and another on systematic botany. The "Diary" is published at the office of *Knowledge*, and is sold at 3s. net.

Coming Events.

Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week.

Friday, January 16.

Poor Law Dispensers' Association, Surrey House, Thames Embankment, W.C., at 8.30 p.m. General meeting.

Tuesday, January 20.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 66 Russell Square, W., at 8 p.m. Professor E. J. Garwood will lecture on "The Peaks and Glaciers of the Kangchengunga Range."

Wednesday, January 21.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 p.m. The President will deliver his annual address.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner.

Chemists' Annual Ball, Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, W.C. Tickets (Lady's, 12s. 6d.; Gentleman's, 17s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. A. J. Bullen Cooper, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North-British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 p.m. Evening meeting. Mr. J. P. Gilmour on "Some Official Adaptations and Economies of B.P. Processes," and Mr. Thom is Stephenson, "Some Notes on the Indian Drugs of the B.P. Addendum, 1900."

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, Shepherd's Halls, 25 Bath Street, at 9.15 p.m. "Dispensing Notes," by Messrs. J. P. Taylor, J. P. Gilmour, George Orr, and Charles Nicholson.

London Chemists' Association (South London Branch), the "Horns," Kennington, at 3 p.m. Mr. F. W. Truman will read a paper on "Neglected Sources of Profit."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Sonnenschein on "The Metric System."

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. J. G. Jackson on "Photographic Chemistry."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Conversation and ball at the Edgbaston Vestry Hall. Tickets from Mr. J. A. Radford, Union Street, Birmingham.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 5.30 p.m. Amongst the papers to be communicated are:—"Resarches on Silicon Compounds" (Part VIII); "Interactions of Silicophenylamide with Thiocarbamide," by Dr. J. Emerson Reynolds. On "The Relation between the Absorption Spectra and the Chemical Structure of Corydaline, Berberine, and other Alkaloids"; also "The Absorption Spectra of Laudanine and Laudanoxine in relation to their Chemical Constitution"; by Dr. J. J. Dobbie and Mr. A. Lander. "Estimation of Ethyl Alcohol in Essences and Medicinal Preparations," by Dr. T. E. Thorpe and Mr. J. Holmes; and "Carbon Monoxide as a Product of Combustion of the Bunsen Burner," by Dr. T. E. Thorpe.

Thursday, January 22.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 p.m. Discussion on "The Administration of the Poison Regulations," opened by Messrs. H. Foulkes and F. C. Goodall.

Friday, January 23.

Royal Institution of Great Britain Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 p.m. Dr. Tempest Anderson on "Recent Volcanic Eruptions."

Saturday, January 24.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Square v. Metropolitan College.

THE annual Junior Pharmacy Ball is to be held in the Portman Rooms on February 25, 1903. Mr. Percival Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., is the Hon. Secretary.

THE London College of Chemistry annual dinner and distribution of prizes will take place at the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 31, 1903.

OF crude tartar and wine-lees Italy exported 1,366,000 kilos. during the ten months ending October, 1902, against 9,995,200 kilos. in 1901, and 14,202,600 kilos. in 1900.

THE exports of crude tartar and wine lees from Spain during the ten months ending October, 1902, amounted to 9,003,566 kilos., against 9,716,018 kilos. in 1901, and 10,397,896 kilos. in 1900.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 15.

THIS week's market is quiet, and little business is passing in any of the branches. Quinine gave a little spurt yesterday, but in face of the sharp rises in cascara sagrada, gamboge, and senega it did not trouble buyers much. Nutmegs and mace look like getting dearer. The chemical-trade is quiet and a few changes are noted. The following are the leading movements during the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cascara sagrada Cinchona Gamboge Japan wax Oil, cod-liver Oil, eucalyptus Oil, linaloes Oil, savin Oil, turpentine Quinine Rochelle salt Senega Tartaric acid	Cevadilla-seed Copper sulphate Galangal Oil, pepper-mint	Cantharides Menthhol Zinc salts	Oil, lemongrass

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from December 31, 1902, to January 13, 1903, inclusive:—Acetone (@ Bremen) 12, (@ Hamburg) 11; acid, acetic (@ Rotterdam) 17 bskts. 68 blus., (@ Stettin) 84 blus., (@ Ghent) 50, (@ Rouen) 25; acid, tartaric (@ Italy) 10, (@ Rotterdam) 6; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 25 cs.; ammonium urate (@ Rouen) 33; aniseed (@ Riga) 108, (@ Pillau) 183, (@ Libau) 653; argol (@ Italy) 170 bgs., (@ Cape Town) 46; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 10; benzoin (@ Singapore) 176, (@ Penang) 19; bleaching-powder (@ Tréport) 91; borate of lime (@ Mollendo) 3,198, (@ Arica) 523, (@ Antofagasta) 1,450; buchu, 5; cardamoms, 150; caraway-seed (@ Amsterdam) 90, (@ Rotterdam) 40; cascara sagrada (@ Hambro) 309; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 55, (@ Calcutta) 628, (@ Leghorn) 10 cs.; cinchona (@ Calicut) 111, (@ Mollendo) 252; cochineal (@ Teneriffe) 50, (@ Marseilles) 36; cocoanut oil (@ Colombo) 10; coriander-seed (@ Hamburg), 459; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 173, (@ Rotterdam) 16, (@ Spain) 30; cumiseed (@ Hamburg), 4; cuttle-fish bono (@ France), 26; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore) 17; "drugs" (@ Para) 18; ergot (@ Vigo) 6; essential oils (@ Palermo) 35 pkgs., (@ Messina) 167 cs., (@ New York) 159; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 7; gum arabic (@ Suez) 62 bls. *in tr.*, (@ Genoa) 20; honey (@ New York), 308; kino (@ Tellicherry) 30 cs., (@ Gisborne) 1; kauri gum (@ Auckland), 987; liquorice juice (@ Catania) 143 cs., (@ Messina) 20; liquorice-root (@ Catania), 5; olibanum (@ Bombay), 276 cs.; olive oil (@ Bari), 14; opium (@ Alexandretta) 6, (@ Salouica) 27; orris (@ Italy), 20 bls.; paraldehyde (@ Hamburg), 7; peppermint oil (@ Japan) 40 cs. *in tr.*, (@ Hong Kong) 10, (@ Hamburg) 15; pot. carb. (@ Calais) 3, (@ Rotterdam) 11; pot. cyanide, 20; pot. pruss. (@ Hamburg), 14; quicksilver (@ Italy), 30; roots, barks, &c. @ New York, 93; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 26; sandalwood (@ Calicut), 200 bds. *in tr.*; shellac, 25; soy (@ Hong Kong), 100; spermaceti (@ Hambro), 5; squills, 25; sugar of lead (@ Hamburg), 51; sulphur (@ Catania), 100 tons 672 bgs. 170 cks. 40 cs.; sumac (@ Palermo), 3,522; tartar (@ Spain), 36; Tonka-beans (@ Para), 30; turpentine (@ Bordeaux) 63, (@ Libau) 95; wax, bees' (@ Bombay) 5, (@ Rotterdam) 148, (@ Spain) 19, (@ W.C. Africa) 10; wax ceres'u (@ Hamburg), 65; wax, Japanese 18 *in tr.*; wax, vegetable (@ Kobe), 50; wine-lees (@ Messina), 397; wood oil (@ Kobe), 54; yellow berries, 731.

Spurious Egg-albumen.

We are indebted to Mr. Daniel Magnus for a specimen of an egg-albumen adulterant, which he picked from a post-sample received to-day from a continental firm. As far as we can judge from appearance and taste the adulterant is either an insoluble gum arabic or a mixture of dextrin and gelatin, tinted and flaked to resemble egg-albumen seconds. The scarcity of albumen probably accounts for the sophistication, but does not justify it, and buyers should be on their guard.

Castor Oil for South Australia.

Tenders will be received at the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide, up to February 24, for the supply and delivery at the Public Stores, Port Adelaide, during a period of two years from June 30 next, of about 105,000 gals. castor oil, delivered in monthly instalments of 4,375 gals., the first delivery to be made during the first week in July. The oil is to be of approved quality, refined, and free from all sediment and smell, equal in quality to the standard sample, and to be delivered in sound cases and tins. The oil will be weighed on delivery, and paid for at the rate of 9 lbs. 9 oz. to the gallon.

Nutmegs and Mace.

In view of the higher range of prices for nutmegs and mace, it is interesting to note the following remarks from a circular issued by an Amsterdam firm of brokers: The low prices ruling for years had already been the cause for a decrease of the production. This is shown by the considerable decrease of the production on the Banda Islands since 1901, but it will be in 1903 and following years that we must feel the heavy falling-off of arrivals everywhere. I have private and reliable reports that not only a small and late crop in 1903 is expected on the Baudas (in November instead of May-June), but that one does not expect more than one-third of an average crop on account of the drought by which the East Indies have badly suffered this year. Besides this, the quality of both nutmegs and mace will be poor. It will be nearly the same for all the other producing-districts of the East Indies. Present prices, though advanced, are yet low and decidedly speculative, if one will remember that they are yet only about one-third of the highest values in 1872 and that the consumption is increasing steadily. The drought has also proved fatal to the crop of Amboyna cloves, which is reported a total failure, and yields not more than 200 piculs, against 3,000 last year.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, January 15, 2.5 P.M.:—Inquiries for camphor, cascara sagrada, and senega continue, and the firm tone is maintained, but prices are unchanged.

NEW YORK, January 15, 3.52 P.M.:—Fair business is doing on this market. Menthol is higher at \$7.50 per lb. Cascara sagrada advancing, now 14c. per lb. Beeswax is selling at 28c. per lb., senega-root is now 83c. per lb., damiana is 10c. per lb., and gamboge is 90c. per lb. All these are higher, but Cartagena ipecacuanha at \$1.10 and Rio at \$1.60 are easier.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is a steady and improving demand in the heavy-chemical market for both main and miscellaneous products, and that both on home and export account. Instructions for deliveries against existing contracts are also well up to the average. Values show little fluctuation, and are for the most part well maintained at recent rates.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is in heavier request for export, and caustic soda is also moving well. Other main products unchanged from position lately noted.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues to maintain a firm tone and advancing tendency. Present nearest figures are about 2s. 6d. per ton higher than last given.

BENZOLS are a shade quieter, but nevertheless firm at 10d. to 10½d. per gal. for 90 per cent., and 8½d. to 8¾d. per gal. for 50 per cent. Aniline oil and salt stand at 4½d. to 4¾d. and 4¼d. to 4½d. per lb. respectively.

ZINC SALTS.—Moving fairly well, but slightly easier in price. Zinc sulphate crystals, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton, and zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton.

GREEN COPPERAS is in steady demand, and, with some makers fully sold ahead for some time to come, maintains a firm tone, and is likely to continue thus. F.o.b. Liverpool, 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton for best Lancashire makes, and Welsh, 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton f.o.r., in bulk.

SULPHOCYANIDES continue dull at late rates. Potassium, 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent, 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.; barium, 95 per cent, 3¾d. per lb.

Liverpool Drug-market.*Liverpool, January 14.*

CASTOR OIL.—The arrival of the ss. *Craftsman* with 750 cases has not strengthened the market. Sales from the quay have been effected at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. First-pressure French is held for 2¾d.; second-pressure, 2¼d. to 2 d. per lb.

TURPENTINE.—The upward movement in this is continued, and 43s. per cwt. is now the price. Yet higher prices are looked for.

CANARY-SEED.—Many hundred bags have changed hands at 75s. per quarter for good bright seed, both Barbary and Turkish, and even higher prices are still looked for. The holders are very confident of their position.

CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).—The recent arrival of new crop has been sold at 42s 6d. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Sorts are very steadily held by importers, and although transactions are limited to small lots values are fully maintained at 29s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. for hard amber to soft Soudan sorts, as in quality.

GINGER.—For the limited stock of old crop African 46s. per cwt. is now asked.

HONEY.—Sales of Pile 2 Chilian are reported at 21s. 6d., and sales of old Pile 1 at 22s. 6d. per cwt. Stocks are now in very limited compass. For Californian good quality 40s. to 45s. per cwt. is quoted.

German Drug-market.*Hamburg, January 13.*

Business in general is quiet, and with the exception of a few articles drugs are slow.

CASCARA SAGRADA is rapidly advancing, stocks are very small here. Holders ask 120m. per 100 kilos.

COPAIBA is firm; first-hands ask 375m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is quieter, at 95m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE, CRUDE, is quoted 350m. per kilo.

CANTHARIDES firm, at 550m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery.

CEVADILLA-SEED is firmer, at 101m. to 103m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is quiet but firm, Russian at 290m. to 295m., and Spanish at 280m. to 285m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is firmer at 30m. to 31m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is tending firmer at 115m. to 175m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is extremely scarce and rising, 120m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery, near delivery 110m.

JALAP is firmer at 115m. to 125m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is unchanged; Kobayashi quotes 56m. per kilo.

QUININE is unchanged at 37m. per kilo.

SENEGA is excited, as New York is buying here, but only small quantities are available. Western root values, 825m. per 100 kilos.

OIL OF TURPENTINE very firm and dearer; 85m. per 100 kilos. paid for spot delivery.

WORMSEED is firm at 95m. to 100m. per 100 kilos.

OILS.—*Castor* dull and neglected; first-pressing, 7 barrels spot, 45m.; forward, 43½m. per 100 kilos. *Linseed* and *Cottonseed* advancing. *Peppermint* HGH firm, at 21m. per lb.; *Japanese* 22½m. per kilos.

American Drug-market.*New York, January 6*

Business is showing some improvement, and the market has an animated tone, largely owing to the position of several of the more important drugs and chemicals.

CASCARA SAGRADA is moving rapidly upward. The Pacific coast, as already reported, is bare of supplies, and this fact is primarily responsible for the sudden jump. Supplies in this market are plentiful, but well concentrated, and a high market is probable. Local dealers are offering 8c. to 10c. for prime bark, and sales in ton lots have been made up to 12c. for old bark. Quotations are nominally 10c. to 15c., and holders predict a 25c. market.

COCAINE.—Makers have advanced prices in bulk to \$4.25.

COD-LIVER OIL is firm, and dealers quote \$52 to \$60.

DAMIANA.—The spot market is well supplied, and values are easy, 6c. being quoted, but less will buy.

ERGOT.—Russian is quiet, but firm at 32c.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is in fair inquiry, and values are firm at 52c. for fall root.

IPECACUANHA (RIO) is easy, at \$1.55 to \$1.60.

JALAP is offering at 12c. to 14c.

MENTHOL is in demand, but sales are small, as buyers are not willing to pay prices asked. Small lots have sold at \$7, but \$6.50 will still buy, though some dealers ask up to \$7.50.

OPIMUM is firmer, at \$2.72½ for case lots.

SARSAPARILLA is slow of sale, at 6½c. to 7c.

SENEGA is offering at 82½c., at which figure sales have been made. Small lots are obtainable at 75c., while some dealers look for a \$1 market.

ACETANILIDE.—Our last quotation for small parcels is unchanged, and 28 lb. lots are quoted 9d. per lb. net.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Dearer, 11d. per lb. now being the price for foreign crystals, and 11¾d. for English.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are some current quotations for the principal barks, herbs and roots:—*Sassafras* bark 4d. per lb., c.i.f.; *Wahoo* of root 9d., c.i.f.; *Lobelia* herb, pressed, in cases 6d., loose ditto 4½d., both net, spot. *Elécampare* root, 2¾d., c.i.f.; *Gelsemium* 21s. per cwt., c.i.f.; *Podophyllum* 22s. and 24s., c.i.f.; *Sanguinaria* 3¾d. per lb. c.i.f.; *Serpentaria* 1s. 11d. per lb., net, spot.

ARROWROOT.—Slow. The parcels of St. Vincent's offered at auction on Wednesday were all withdrawn, at 2¾d. to 3d. per lb. for common, and at 3¼d. to 4d. for good.

BALSAM PERU is firm and moving at 5s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—The s.s. *Agamemnon* has arrived with 146 cases from Singapore, and 19 cases from Penang.

CAMPHOR.—Vague rumours of an imminent rise are prevalent; but no definite prices are given higher than those last quoted.

CANARY-SEED.—Quiet, the quotation remaining at 72s. 6d. per qr. for Turkish.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian roots are slightly easier at 2s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The lowest price here is now 60s., but business in the article has been quiet this week. Shipments are being made to the United States, and stocks here are very small. We hear that a little of new crop has been offered at 70s., c.i.f., from the West Coast, which shows the firmness of the position. A few holders have withdrawn from the market, believing in decidedly higher prices.

CINCHONA.—Only 627 packages were offered in auction on January 13. They consisted mainly of cultivated Calisaya and East Indian barks. The bulk was sold, two piles only of Madras quillings of Loxa character being bought in, the limit (3¼d.) apparently being too high. The prices were generally firmer, the average unit being 1¼d., or ½d. higher than the parity at the last Amsterdam sales.

The following shows the number of packages offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold
South American cinchona (Calisaya) ...	342	342
East Indian cinchona ...	227	151
Java cinchona ...	58	58

The approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers is thus shown:—

	Lbs.
The Zimmer and Frankfort factories ...	21,981
The American factory ...	20,020
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	14,163
Druggists, &c. ...	10,802
The Brunswick factory ...	7,275

Total quantity sold ...	74,241
Bought in ...	18,900

Total quantity sold ... 93,141

The prices paid included the following:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fair quill, 5d. to 6½d. per lb.; broken quill and chips, 4½d. to 5½d.

EAST INDIAN.—*Succirubra*, bold mossy quill, 4½d. per lb.; fair quill, 3½d.; *Officinalis*, good quill chips, 5d. to 5½d.; stem chips, 3d. to 3½d.; branch, 3d.; renewed stem chips, 3d. to 3½d.

JAVA.—*Ledgeriana* root, 4½d.; crushed stem and branches, 2¾d. per lb.

No Ceylon cinchona was offered.

Our Amsterdam correspondent informs us that the auction to be held there on January 22 will consist of 10 215 bales 775 cases (929 229 kilos.) Java bark, containing 46,503 kilos. sulphate of quinine, or an average for the manufacturers' bark of 5.45 per cent., against 5.74 per cent. for the December auction last, and 5.51 per cent. average of the ten auctions held here in 1902. The shipments from Java up to January 14 amounted to 250 000 Amst. lbs.—a decline.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Firmer. The spot prices range from 17½s. to 19½s. 10s. In the course of a German report on the year's business it is stated that, "about the end of December, prices were sharply raised, as suitable raw material was a good deal dearer, and the producers also

expect forced covering-purchases. Their expectations are scarcely likely to be fulfilled, in the last respect, to the desired extent, as we are of opinion that America has already supplied the greater part of the spring demand."

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The s.s. *Agamemnon* has arrived with 17 cases from Singapore.

GALLS.—Good business has been done during the week in blue Persians at 54s. to 55s. per cwt. Greens are quoted at 50s. to 51s. per cwt., and whites at practically the same prices.

GAMBOGE.—After last week's auctions the whole of the stock in London was brought up for American account, 17½ 10s. being paid. Stocks in New York, it is said, are completely exhausted. Since, a small sale has been made at 22½ 10s. per cwt., and there are a few cases to be had at 25½ per cwt., but we understand that the bulk is being now shipped to New York. It appears that the rise is due to excessive rains in the producing localities which are shrinking the crops.

GURJUN BALSAM.—For 5 drum lots 5½d. per lb. Sales of 100 drums are reported during the week at 5d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Business has been done in Rio root at last sale price—viz., 6s. 3d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Scarce; for good Kobayashi crystals 25s. 6d. per lb. has been obtained. There is an easier tendency, however.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Fair business is being done at 8s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, CASTOR.—Italian tasteless is 31s. 9d. per cwt. Hull make is quoted, prompt delivery, 22½ per ton for firsts, and 19½ 10s. per ton for seconds prompt, and 5s. less for January-June deliveries.

OIL, CITRONELLA. has been sold for arrival in ton-lots at 9½d. per lb., c.i.f. We call attention to an article in this issue on adulteration of this oil with resin spirit.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Dearer. Prices now ranging on the London market from 175s. to 200s. per barrel, and there is some anxiety in regard to the future. Little business is doing. The firm tone is accounted for by our Bergen correspondent, who writes on January 10, that the first reports of the cod-fisheries are very poor, a small catch and poor livers. An additional calamity of the present year is the fact that the seals have penetrated into every fjord, driving away the fish whenever it appears. From the Lofoten districts no reports have as yet been received. The oil-market is very quiet, but firm at the unchanged quotation of 170s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing oil, with perhaps a slight tendency to advance. The exports from Bergen so far this year amount to 18 barrels, against 234 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Dearer. For oils of B.P. eucalyptol-content from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. is wanted.

OIL, LAVENDER.—English is quoted 25s. per lb. by the distillers.

OIL, LEMON.—A firm market this week, but our last quotations are still good.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Easier, at 5½d. per oz.

OIL, LINALOES.—Higher rectified being quoted 7s. 3d. per lb.

OIL, OLIVE.—The exports from Spain and Italy during the ten months ending October amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900
Kilos (Spain) ...	48,601,286	16,602,898	31,659,647
" (Italy) ...	44,357,900	36,597,000	23,228,100

The spot-prices are 30½ to 31½ per ton for Mogador, 31½ for Spanish, and 30½ to 31½ for Levant.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—For HGH 22s. 6d. per lb. is wanted, which marks a rise. Wayne County is 18s. 6d. to 19s. Japanese oils are also firmer. The most recent reports of Japan crops state that the yield will be just about two-thirds of a year's requirements. Consignments of adulterated American oil are still coming forward. In a few cases over 80 per cent. of adulterant has been found in samples.

The exports of peppermint oil from Japan to various countries during three years, 1899-1901, were as follows:—

	1901		1900		1899	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
British India ..	Kin 1,372	Yen 2,990	Kin 2,041	Yen 4,226	Kin 635	Yen 1,353
France ..	1,464	3,435	—	—	300	461
Germany ..	7,794	16,741	6,974	16,910	5,139	10,624
Great Britain ..	6,629	13,942	—	—	5,375	10,070
Hong-Kong ..	36,933	69,571	11,073	28,335	18,096	47,563
Other countries ..	1,089	1,555	748	1,499	1,060	3,051
Total ..	55,287	108,235	20,833	50,970	30,605	73,122

[Kin=1½ lb.; Yen=2s. 0½d.]

OIL, SAVIN.—Tyrolese is dearer—viz., 3s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Dearer, the closing price being 41s. 10½d. to 42s. per cwt.

OPIUM.—Quiet on this market. Little business done in good sorts, but a fair amount of manufacturing seconds has been sold during the week at 8s. per lb.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—Market quiet and steady, with a speculator an eager buyer. Weather has set in much warmer, and snow is now melting rapidly, which will allow peasants to recommence sowings in the course of a few days. The past week's sales are 18 cases soft at 8s. 2d. to 8s. 10d. per lb., 2 cases Karahissar at 7s. 1d. per lb.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE.—The position is unchanged, except that there appears to be a difficulty in some quarters to get American make for delivery. One parcel which has been analysed has been found not to contain an undue amount of chloride.

QUICKSILVER.—The quotation remains at 8½ 15s. Mr. A. S. Pickering has issued the following statistics:—

	Imports	Exports	Prices	
			Highest	Lowest
	Bottles	Bottles		
1902 ...	33,192	19,519	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901 ...	35,341	26,863	8 17 6	8 14 6
1900 ...	32,725	25,869	9 2 6	8 17 6
1899 ...	51,926	32,239	9 12 6	9 2 6
1898 ...	54,563	34,014	9 12 6	7 15 0
1897 ...	54,734	30,768	7 15 0	6 16 0
1896 ...	47,159	35,211	7 6 0	6 9 6
1895 ...	49,654	36,827	7 6 0	6 5 6
1894 ...	51,251	43,598	7 8 6	6 7 6
1893 ...	52,525	38,022	6 14 0	5 7 0
			6 17 0	6 2 0

The estimated consumption in the United Kingdom is 13,000 bottles per annum. The exports from Spain and Italy, Austria-Hungary, and U.S.A. during the ten months ended October amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900
Spain ...	1,163,720	859,692	70,601
Italy ...	6,289,000	4,564,000	381,000
Austria-Hungary	196,200	260,200	195,100
U.S.A.	1,118,000	1,483,900	1,171,000
	429,200	442,000	354,200
	2,172,000	2,237,000	1,860,000
	811,387	610,317	671,574
	\$ 464,000	399,000	368,000

QUININE.—In consequence of the low Java bark shipments prices became firmer yesterday. In the morning business was done at 11½d. per oz., spot, and towards evening 11½d. to 1s. was the price. The exports of "quinine, quinine preparations, etc." from Germany during the ten months ending October amounted to

	1902	1901	1900
Kilos. ...	179,000	169,900	155,100

Messrs. C. F. Boehringer & Söhne have issued an annual statement in regard to cinchona and quinine, from which we extract the following:—

Cinchona-bark.—The imports into the United Kingdom in 1902 amounted to 4,447,000 lbs., or 318,000 lbs. less than in the year before. Java exports were 13,346,000 Amst. lbs., or 447,000 lbs. more than in 1901. The stock of bark in London was 8,080 pkgs. on December 31, 1902, and in Amsterdam 16,952 pkgs.

Quinine.—The estimated amount of quinine in the bark sold in London last year was 1,400,000 oz., and in Amsterdam 11,304,000 oz. The combined figures are the highest for the past six years, as were also the stocks of quinine in London on December 31, 1902—viz., 3,594,000 oz.

RHATANY-ROOT.—The *s.s. Oropeza* from the W.C.S. America has brought 67 bales.

ROCHELLE SALTS.—The price of Howards' has been advanced by 2s. per cwt. to 71s. to 74s., according to quantity and packing. Seidlitz salts are 60s. 3d. to 62s. 6d.

SAFFRON.—The exports from Spain during the ten months ending October amounted to:—

Kilos.	...	1902	1901	1900
...	...	55,493	65,761	58,704

SEEDLAC.—At auction 14 bags of Kurrachee were offered and bought in, fair pale clean at 122s. 6d.

SENEGA-ROOT.—This is now very scarce, both in New York and on the Continent, whilst stocks here are very small. Business has been done this week at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. net, but this is now below the New York parity, which is cabled at 3s. 11d., c.i.f., and a further advance here may be looked for at any moment.

SHELLAC.—At the sales on Tuesday less than 100 cases were offered, chiefly button, which were nearly all bought in. Of second orange 10 cases were offered and bought in, good bright TN at 123s., but since then business has been done at 126s., cash terms. Of 79 cases button 2 cases BL circle seconds sold at 116s.; fair colory BL firsts were taken out at 135s. to 140s., cakey BL seconds at 130s., and blocky DN thirds at 112s. Privately a steady, but quiet, spot trade is passing at full rates, TN orange selling on a basis of 123s. to 124s. for fair cash terms. The sales include 100 cases TN February delivery at 12½s.

Messrs. Reynolds & Sellers in the course of their annual report on shellac, state that it is satisfactory to note that this country still receives the "lion's share" of the exports from Calcutta, which is accountable for the record delivery in October of 9,010 cases, whilst the deliveries for September, October, and November totalled the large quantity of 24,461 cases. The shipments from Calcutta for the past season show a decrease of 24,463 cases, making, with the previous year, a total falling-off of 43,087 cases from the record shipments of 1900. We have received about 25 per cent. more than last season, whilst the Continent has taken 50 per cent. and the United States 15 per cent. less in hundred-weights than last year; hence there has been a very good demand from both continents, and there is every appearance of it continuing for some months to come. Early in January a large quantity (1,032 maunds) of resin was imported into Calcutta, with the result that the arrivals of button, in several instances of orange also, have been largely adulterated, the latter in some cases being "invoiced hack" to the sellers, whilst the former have been difficult to dispose of at anything like what would have been obtainable had they arrived fairly genuine. One noticeable feature during the year has been the decline of the periodical public auctions, which have been extremely small and uninteresting, consisting principally of parcels not readily saleable privately, with the sales sparsely attended and buyers apathetic. Fine, and fine second orange qualities have been very scarce and secured high prices. Second orange TN opened at 124s., but by July had fallen to 102s., from which point it rose steadily to 128s. in November: but by the end of the year it had fallen to 124s. Garnet has not fluctuated to any great extent, free AC in diamond being scarce. The stock of button has been reduced by about 50 per cent. during the year, and there has been a good demand for pure qualities.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday all the Cochin *Ginger* offered was bought in, bold cut at 90s. per cwt., smaller at 72s. 6d., medium and small native cut at 56s., dull small washed rough at 37s., and fair at 42s. to 45s. African was bought in, 42s. 6d. Jamaica sold at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. for small dull. Japan sells privately at 32s. to 33s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* met with no demand and were bought in, but sales have been made privately, at 4½d. per lb. on the spot and at 4d. to 4½d. for future delivery. Stems were bought in at 2d. per lb. Japan *Chillies* partly sold at 23s.

per cwt. for long red picked. *Capsicums* were bought in at 30s. per cwt. for cherries, at 21s. for long on stalk, and Egyptian at 47s. *Pimento* steady; common sold at 2½d. and ordinary at 2¼d., with one lot at 2¾d. per lb. *Nutmegs* steady at the advance. *Mace* very firm; fine bold Penang sold at 3s. 3d. per lb., small pale at 2s. 2d., and fair pale wild at 6d. per lb. Broken Tellicherry *Cinnamon* was bought in at 7½d. per lb. Black *Pepper* steady; but the parcels offered were bought in—Wynaad at 6¾d., Alleppy at 6½d., Lampong at 6d., and Singapore at 6¼d. per lb.

STROPHANTHUS-SEED.—The lot of 20 bags in last auction is held for 5s. per lb., whilst for ordinary Kombé 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. has been paid.

WAX, BEES'.—The brokers who sold the 108 pkgs. of Madagascar wax last week inform us that 7½ was the price paid, 6½ 17s. 6d. being refused.

January Pharmaceutical Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were granted certificates at the recent Major and Minor examinations held in London:—

MAJOR.

(For registration as Pharmaceutical Chemist.)

Bailey, T. H., New Wandsworth	Jones, John Arch, Clapham
Constance, S. G. Longhope	Oliver, Seth Harry, Clapham
Duncan, John, Dartford	Spicer, William S., Kennington
Jones, Edgar A., Battersea	

MINOR.

(For registration as Chemist and Druggist.)

Atkinson, Frederick, Ealing	Llewellyn, W. M., Llwynypia
Barker, Percival A., Cambridge	Lloyd, Edward N., Bridgend
Barlow, Franklin, Bedford	Matthews, J. G., Birmingham
Barnes, Ernest E., London	Morgan, David T., Aberystwith
Bately, J. G. B., Tottenham	Morton, William J., London
Bevis, George F., Portsmouth	Mullinger, A. E. C., North'mpt'n
Birkett, Harry, Burnley	Murrell, Wm. F., Hartlepool
Brown, B. J., Shrewsbury	Naylor, Richard E., Chesterfield
Burden, Sidney, Caversham	Newbould, Robert, Bradford
Carlton, William E., Bourne	Newton, Albert, Stalybridge
Coates, Walter, Wisbech	Osborne, J. A., Long Eaton
Collings, E. A., Littlehampton	Parry, D. H., Blaenau Festiniog
Corke, Harry M., Southampton	Pepper, Fredk. W., Mexborough
Coutman, M. R., Pickering	Phillips, William, Bowdley
Cox, Walter, Shrewsbury	Pratt, John Edward, Bedford
Crisp, Edward, Cambridge	Roberts, Harold A., London
Dewhurst, H. E., Accrington	Roberts, Walter C., Broadway
Dyson, Harry, Barnsley	Robinson, J. E., Brech Va'e
English, George, Huddersfield	Rothwell, William, Bolton
Evans, F. W., Cardigan	Rowe, Francis K., Bridgwater
Fisher, G. F. L., Plymouth	Rutter, Wilfred, Allensend
French, William H., Shilton	Salt, Leonard Thomas, Sutton
Garner, Stanley R., London	Shapley, James B., Torquay
Gartside, William, Oldham	Shaw, Sam Thorpe, Ossett
Geeves, Charles M., London	Smith, Sydney, Bournemouth
Gibb, W. C. N., Winchester	Spencer, Harry Herbert, Barnes
Godding, Thomas G., Bedford	Spouncer, S. Y., Gainsboro'
Gray, Arthur E., London	Stooke, F. A., New Brompton
Griffiths, M. L., Manchester	Sutcliffe, William J., Bacup
Grimwade, A. E., Colchester	Thursfield, R. C., Sunderland
Hague, Harry, Blackpool	Tymons, Percy, Birmingham
Hales, W., Hemel Hempstead	Varley, E. G., N. Wandsworth
Hancock, Frank, Weymouth	Vaughan, John, Audlem
Handley, Arthur, Boston	Wain, George G., Boscombe
Harbordt, Paul H., London	Wallis, Hugh W., Cambridge
Harper, George, York	Warren, Pierce Harold, Derby
Hartley, Horace, Todmorden	Wavell, Edward Tharle, London
Heely, Frederick W., Grimsby	Weavers, Horace P., Colchester
Herman, J. B., Aintree	Weston, Charles Egbert, Chester
Hodgson, H. F., Brentwood	Whaley, Harold, Chester
James, Ernest W. H., Newark	White, Arthur Allen, London
Jones, Iestyn P., Llwynypia	White, Harold P., Manchester
Jones, Richard H., Penkridge	Wigginton, J. H. B., Newark
Jones, William J., Bodedern	Wilkinson, John G., Harrogate
Juleff, John, Clapham	Willson, Harry B., Peterboro'
Kenington, R. B., London	Winser, F. J., East Grinstead
Kent, Joseph Henry, Clapham	Winter, H. Stanley, Manningtree
Kirkland, W. H., Gainsborough	Worfolk, Harriet Ellen, Ilkley
Lanham, Hedley G., Bristol	

Japanese Imports and Exports.

THE following is a statement of the principal imports and exports of drugs and chemicals from and into Japan during the first quarter of 1902:—

Imports.

		Yokohama Jan. to March	Kobe Jan. to March	Other Ports Jan. to March
Acetanilide ...	kin	3,588	5,370	—
Acid, acetic ...	"	55,584	105,235	—
Acid, boric ...	"	33,240	29,050	—
Acid, carbohic ...	"	82,402	69,963	10,585
Acid, salicylic ...	"	8,542	99,985	—
Acid, tannic ...	"	—	1,267	—
Acid, tartaric ...	"	17,865	19,727	—
Alcohol ...	litres	413,174	113,708	—
Alum ...	kin	66,000	134,163	65,612
Ammon. carb. ...	"	227,271	294,090	1,618
Antipyrin ...	oz.	46,272	21,773	—
Bismuth sub. ...	kin	4,899	3,956	—
Borax ...	"	24,114	71,909	—
Cassia oil ...	"	1,302	2,168	—
Cinchona ...	"	8,767	4,428	—
Cocaine hyd. ...	oz.	447	599	—
Creosote carb. ...	kin	54,400	13,831	—
Gambier ...	"	6,540	49,502	—
Glycerin ...	"	55,729	208,649	932
Gum arabic ...	"	88,370	17,506	—
Ipecacuanha ...	"	253	550	—
Liquorice-root ...	"	—	764	4,322
Magnesia carb. ...	"	2,117	—	—
Morphine ...	oz.	—	1,120	—
Musk ...	sacs	—	4,837	—
Phosphorus amorph. ...	kin	1,512	34,704	—
Phosphorus yellow ...	"	—	32,200	—
Potass. bichrom. ...	"	2,773	8,467	—
Potass. bromide ...	"	4,234	847	—
Potass. chlorate ...	"	101,605	852,958	4,742
Quinine ...	oz.	818	2,000	—
Rosin ...	kin	232,260	474,952	—
Saccharin ...	"	227	2,741	—
Saffron ...	"	212	182	—
Saltpetre ...	"	18,183	61,880	—
Shellac ...	"	5,463	7,962	—
Soda ash ...	"	679,527	1,042,995	696,830
Soda bicarb. ...	"	158,334	330,339	125,397
Soda caustic ...	"	461,334	513,014	137,133
Soda salicylate ...	"	—	5,060	—
Sugar of milk ...	"	15,819	23,602	—
Zinc powder ...	"	39,191	49,157	—

Exports.

		Yokohama Jan. to March	Kobe Jan. to March	Other Ports Jan. to March
Bleaching-powder ...	kin	96,631	132,316	—
Camphor ...	"	2,686	1,050,452	30,873
Camphor oil ...	"	—	168,477	212
China root ...	"	43,760	—	1,470
Galls ...	"	17,006	62,320	420
Gentian ...	"	1,593	5,641	—
Ginseng ...	"	65,679	21,001	1,015
Menthol ...	"	15,171	106	—
Peppermint oil ...	"	17,290	1,350	300
Potassium iodide ...	"	604	—	—
Soda crystals ...	"	—	276,025	17,032
Star aniseed ...	"	5,979	45,243	34,719
Sulphur ...	"	2,665,909	1,064,869	2,087,653
Sulphuric acid ...	"	28,361	199,759	24,200

IT IS SAID that one of the Czar's physicians receives \$200,000 a year in royalties on salol, yet manages to maintain his professional dignity and his post at court. If it were \$20 it would be a little more difficult for him.

Diary Criticisms.

A FURTHER instalment of comments and quotations on THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1903, are appended:—

The DIARY is to the "bread-and-butter" side of pharmacy what the B.P. is to the purely technical, and has the advantage of being more interesting.—A. J. HICKLING.

The chemist's "Times Encyclopædia Britannica."—J. A. SYMONDS.

Some years ago a song we had,
The contents which did make us sad;
The street boys yelled as if gone mad—
'Twas Daisy.

Poor Daisy died, and soon was buried;
But soon another quickly hurried;
And now if you're the slightest worried
Take Daisy.

—J. A. BUCKLEY.

"We 'till 'the world" (page 638).—F. J. WELLER.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is indispensable to the chemist and druggist, and the chemist and druggist who can do without THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST never ought to have been a chemist and druggist; therefore, as a chemist and druggist, I advise every chemist and druggist to take THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, because the chemist and druggist, by reading THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, gets necessary information without troubling another chemist and druggist.—JAS. E. BUSH.

"Time is money." THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY is a great time-saver. Further comment is unnecessary.—WILFRID M. MASON.

As a book for reference THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY is invaluable and unequalled. The information given on poison and pharmacy laws is necessary for every chemist to know. Formulas for specialties, good; profit on any one will more than pay sub. to C. & D. Medicine-stamp Duty Acts, if carefully read and information acted upon, will save lawyers' fees, fines, and annoyances. Telegraphic Addresses and Key, a great saving of time to the busy chemist. London hospitals and consultants, also specialists, gives information often asked for, and, if given, brings prescriptions.—JAMES EDWARDS.

Good stuff,
Little puff.

HENRY WALTON.

I consider that the best part of your DIARY is pages 524, 6, 8, 30, dealing with liable and non-liable labels, and ought to prove a boon and a blessing to every chemist who puts up any preparation of his own.—JOHN ATKINSON.

Without a doubt the DIARY for 1903 is an invaluable book to the retail chemist both at home and abroad.—F. COLLIN.

On any part of the DIARY you ask me to comment, A quotation or suggestion could otherwise be sent. Am always fond of the centre that is interleaved with red. For there we can make our comments and thus relieve the head.

"Formulas for Specialities" are better than the old, And before the year is ended I'll turn them into gold.

SAM. J. NORTH.

Rather than want THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST every week, I would prefer to miss my Christmas dinner.—J. M. SYMINGTON.

Your DIARY I cannot improve. Its printed pages will, I am sure, assist the struggling chemist to fill up its blank ones with greater success and hope as he sees the credit figures in the £. s. d. columns increase through the help its many advertisements afford.—SAMUEL GIBSON.

As fresh and welcome as ever. To the up-to-date chemist a real boon, a "multum in parvo"—information thoroughly reliable, handy, well arranged. To those who do not possess it, a blank, a real loss, a vacuum not easily filled.—W. H. JACOMBS.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met on Wednesday, January 7, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) occupied the chair, and the other members of the Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery, Belfast) and Messrs. Vincent, Johnston, Kelly, Baxter, J.P. (Coleraine), W. F. Wells, Grindley, Brown, and Professor Tichborne.

THE REGISTER—ADDRESSES.

A discussion took place in connection with the letters addressed by the Registrar to members requesting to be informed as to whether they had changed their addresses; and some comment was made on the fact stated by the Registrar that members to whom he had written had not sent any replies. It was decided that in future the circular letter to be sent out to members should direct their attention to the liability that they incurred, by not replying within the prescribed time, of having their names removed from the register, in pursuance of Section 25 of the Act of 1875.

RESIGNATION—NEW MEMBER CO-OPTED.

A letter was received from Mr. Samuel Turkington, stating that he was unable, in consequence of the state of his health, to withdraw his previous letter of resignation, and returning thanks to the President and members of the Council for their consideration towards him, and also conveying his best wishes for the progress of the Council.

THE PRESIDENT: We have only to accept Mr. Turkington's resignation with regret, and to hope that he will soon be out of the doctor's hands. We have to co-opt a member of the Society to fill his place on the Council.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT proposed that Mr. William Doig, chemist and druggist, 39 Mill Street, Belfast, be co-opted. Mr. Doig, although of Scotch birth, had been resident in Belfast for a quarter of a century. He had had the pleasure of his acquaintance for a good part of that time, and he could say that he had all the good qualities of a Scotchman and very few of the bad ones. (Laughter.) As a business man he had always kept strictly within druggist's lines, and if he were co-opted he would be a useful member of the Council, as he was in touch with the retail trade and had always taken an active interest in the welfare of his fellow druggists.

MR. WELLS seconded. He had met Mr. Doig at the Conference, and from what Mr. Montgomery had said of him he was sure that he would be an acquisition to the Council. He (Mr. Wells) was very glad that they had got a druggist to put on. There were very few registered druggists in Dublin, and it was difficult to find a man who would stick to his own branch of business and leave the pharmaceutical chemists to do theirs. From what he had heard of Mr. Doig he believed that he would keep to his own lines. He thought they should have more associate druggists registered in Belfast, but now that Belfast had two druggist representatives he hoped that that city would support the Society.

THE PRESIDENT said he had written to two druggists mentioning that the Council wished to fill the vacancy by a druggist, but did not receive any replies. From what Mr. Montgomery had said of Mr. Doig, he believed him to be a man after Mr. Turkington's lines. Now that they were bidding good-bye to Mr. Turkington—for the present, at all events—he thought they should pass a resolution expressing their sympathy with him in his illness, and their thanks for the manner in which he had acted in connection with the business of the Council, and for the strictness with which he had always conducted his own business.

MR. GRINDLEY said he had great pleasure in supporting the co-option of Mr. Doig.

The motion of the Vice-President passed unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT moved a resolution as to Mr. Turkington on the lines indicated in his speech.

LETTERS

from the Assistant Under-Secretary of the Privy Council (Ireland) intimated that in the cases of Dr. Michael O'Brien

and Mr. William Gorham, who had been fined for illegal trading but had sought abatements of the penalties imposed on them, the Lord-Lieutenant had decided that the law should take its course.

MR. WELLS: I think it very satisfactory that the Castle are beginning to see the wisdom of upholding the law. These two cases were about the most glaring that ever came under the notice of the Council. One of the defendants had been twice prosecuted before and once cautioned, and the other had been cautioned also.

MR. BAXTER: I think the decision very satisfactory indeed.

MR. WELLS: It is a great pity that the 15% fine was reduced to 5% by the County Court Judge. He had no power to reduce it.

Another letter from the Privy Council Office enclosed a copy of the report of Sir George Duffey to the Lord-Lieutenant on the examinations held by the Society during the year 1902. The report was referred to the Law Committee.

Another letter from the Privy Council Office enclosed a copy of the *Gazette*, containing an order of the Council approving of the extension of the time allowed for the Preliminary examination, but intimating that his Excellency and the Council did not sanction the resolution which the Council of the Society had passed providing that "in subdividing the subjects of examination the examiner should maintain in each subdivision the minimum percentage adopted by the Council for the subject of which it was a subdivision." Mr. Dougherty's letter, however, suggested that "in lieu thereof a regulation might be adopted similar to that in force in the Royal University of Ireland, that no candidate shall be adjudged to have passed in any language who does not exhibit a competent knowledge of grammar."

MR. WELLS: That looks as if they were going to come round. Sir George Duffey made strong remarks about the necessity for this alteration, and yet they refuse to sanction it; but in the next breath they tell you that if you make another regulation they will probably sanction it. How could you enforce a rule that candidates should show a knowledge of grammar if you did not give them marks? You are not going to go back to "good," "middling," and "bad."

MR. KELLY said that under the existing arrangement a candidate who got "5" in Latin translation and "0" in grammar could pass.

MR. GRINDLEY: They refuse to recognise the grammar of chemistry also. No man can go through our School as it at present exists without knowing something about it; but we cannot get the candidates to know it thoroughly unless the knowledge is made compulsory.

MR. KELLY pointed out that the existing regulation contemplates the examination of the candidate at the Preliminary examination in both "translation" and "parsing."

On the motion of MR. WELLS the letter was referred to the School Committee.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, thanks were voted to the British Pharmaceutical Conference for a donation of their *Year-book* for 1902.

Reports from the several committees having been dealt with,

The Council adjourned.

EXAMINATION-RESULTS.

AT the recent examination for the qualification of assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist the following were successful:—J. A. Donaghy, E. Tanner, G. R. Calvert, and W. McCully. Two candidates failed.

In the Preliminary examination the successful candidates were:—J. Connolly, P. M. Kavanagh, F. I. Robinson, J. Keating, W. F. Algeo, (A. W. Jagol, M. P. Mc Manus) E. P. Toomey, G. Smith, (R. Woulfe, W. J. McKnight) P. Ward, W. Nesbitt. Ten candidates failed.

EXAMINATION-QUESTIONS.

THE following are the questions set in the

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANT EXAMINATION:—

1. Name the B.P. varieties of senna-leaves, describe their physical appearance, and enumerate the official preparations of same.

2. The following are official synonyms: name the substances which they represent:—(a) Glucosimide, (b) Sucrose, (c) Litharge, (d) Juniper tar oil, (e) Scopolamine hydrobromide, (f) Ergotin.

3. State the composition and dose of each of the following:—

Tr. aloes	Liq. arsen. et hydrarg. iodid.
Tr. opii ammon.	Pulv. ipecac. comp.
Syr. ferri phos. c. quin. et strychnin.	Inf. digitalis

4. Give the B.P. sources of the following:—Iodine, Codeine, Lupulin, Pepsin, Lactose, Spermaceti.

5. What are the regulations regarding the sale of the following:—

Phenol,
Tincture of opium,
Arsenic,
Perchloride of mercury?

REGISTERED-DRUGGIST EXAMINATION.

1. If 256l. 5s. 11½d. be paid for 70 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., what is the price per cwt.?

2. The amount owing to the creditor is 3,549l., and the dividend is 17s. 6d. in the pound: find the amount that the creditor receives.

3. Cream of tartar is bought at 94s. per cwt., and sold at 1½d. per oz. What is the profit?

4. How much phosphate of iron and phosphate of calcium will be required to make 2½ pints of a solution, 30 minims of which contain ¼ gr. of the former, and ⅔ gr. of the latter?

5. Express in kilogrammes, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. (kilo = 2.2046 lbs. Av.).

6. Give appearance and properties by which you would recognise the following:—Spirit of salt, Extractum purshiani liquidum, Gun-cotton.

7. Write an account of "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Arsenic."

8. Write an essay on:—

"Punctuality."

THE NEW PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCILLOR.

MR. WILLIAM DOIG, who has been co-opted to the seat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland,



MR. WILLIAM DOIG (Belfast),
The New Councillor.

rendered vacant through the resignation of Mr. S. Turkington, is a native of the fair city of Perth, and there he received his early training in the drug-trade. Mr. Doig went to Belfast in 1870, and was fourteen years in one establishment as manager. In 1884 he started on his own account under style William Doig & Co., chemists, druggists, and general merchants, and has built up an excellent business, chiefly wholesale, at 39 Mill Street, Belfast. Mr. Doig is a hard worker, gives much attention to detail, and is in his office every morning by 8.30. He was registered as a chemist and

druggist in January, 1891, and was elected as an associate of the Society within a month thereafter.

Excellent Sponges.

You may shop all about, but please note how oval and symmetrical, close-meshed, fine fibered, and tough these sponges of ours are. They came in a late shipment, and are especially desirable. Practically, every one is an excellent sponge, and a rare value.

Mr. M. P. Gould suggests the above wording for an advertisement. It gets 5 inches of column space in the *Druggists' Circular*.

The Authority of the Pharmacopœia.

The following is an abstract of an article in the *Polyclinic*, by Dr. C. O. Hawthorne. It presents the physician's point of view with peculiar force, and (perhaps unconsciously) emphasises the sole statutory purpose of the British Pharmacopœia. The writer has had the advantage of a training in pharmacy. Before graduation in medicine and surgery he passed the Minor examination.

THE authority of the Pharmacopœia is both frequently quoted and universally allowed, but the nature and extent of this authority are not always so clearly recognised as is to be desired. Within its legitimate domain the Pharmacopœia is absolute, and none may dispute its commands. This domain, however, has well-defined limits, and it is not in the interests either of the medical profession, or, what is more important, of the general public, that these limits should be extended. There is exhibited at times a tendency to permit this, or even to invite it, and we think it well to endeavour to promote a general body of opinion against any such policy. The one definite purpose for which the Pharmacopœia exists is to secure within the British Isles an exact and uniform interpretation of the various terms used in physicians' prescriptions. The application of that purpose may possibly be usefully extended by modifying certain parts of the Pharmacopœia to meet the peculiar wants of other portions of the Empire. But the prime and dominating object of the book is not altered by such modification. The design is, as before, to provide an authoritative list of definitions of the names of medicines as these are commonly written by physicians. And the whole plan and arrangement of the Pharmacopœia are directed to the attainment of this end. . . . But when the law has once secured this end its functions are discharged. It has provided for the public a means of protection which cannot be provided from any other source. To this extent legal force is necessary, because no other force is available. But an extension of the action and responsibility of the public authorities in this direction is neither necessary nor advisable. That these principles are recognised by the Legislature is manifest from the terms of the Acts of Parliament under which the Pharmacopœia has come into existence. They are not, however, always recognised by the critics. On the contrary, responsible suggestions have more than once been made to radically alter the character of the Pharmacopœia, and to determine its construction on principles entirely out of harmony with those which form its essential justification. . . . It is certainly not the business of the Legislature to determine and proclaim what is and what is not of definite therapeutic value, and any official attempt to do so would oppose rather than promote the public interest. But it is the business of the law to secure for his Majesty's lieges a reasonable guarantee that the names of medicines shall each be understood in one and the same sense in every part of the country, and to punish those who carelessly or wilfully misconstrue them. Hence the General Medical Council has been instructed and authorised to issue a volume of authoritative definitions and descriptions of those medicines which in their judgment require such definition and description. Now, obviously, these requirements apply to medicines which are more or less generally used by physicians. Thus the Council in framing the Pharmacopœia has to decide, not on the therapeutic value of remedies—a function for which, in its corporate capacity at least, the Council is in no sense fitted—but, rather, what substances command such an amount of professional support as to make it wise in the public interest to provide them with statutory definitions. In the discharge of this function it is usage rather than usefulness which must guide the Council. . . . Any action which would limit the practice of official definition to a more or less narrow group of substances approved by laboratory or other arbitrary tests is opposed to the public interest. The interest of the public is that the individual physician shall have full liberty to prescribe whatever in his judgment seems likely to lessen the patient's suffering and to promote his health, and that substances so prescribed shall be dispensed of the nature and quality intended by the physician. These ends are met by leaving the selection of his

remedies to the physician, whilst the law, by providing an imperative standard of reference, directs the dispenser how to interpret the terms which the physician employs. This standard of reference is the British Pharmacopœia. . . .

Private enterprise cannot give an authoritative and compulsory list of definitions of the terms used in prescriptions, and cannot, therefore, secure the public against the dangers which the absence of such definitions would permit. Hence the Pharmacopœia must exist, and its directions must possess legal force and claim. These directions, however, apply within a comparatively narrow field, and the constituency to which they speak is rather that of the dispensers than the prescribers of medicines. . . . The chief interest of the physician in the Pharmacopœia, however, is to see that the remedies he is in the habit of prescribing are adequately defined there, in order that he may rely upon the accurate and uniform interpretations of his prescriptions by the dispenser in whatever part of the country the latter may practise. The Pharmacopœia has no control over the selection of remedies; the decision in this respect is to be taken entirely on the judgment and responsibility of the physician. . . . The one advantage that the introduction of doses into the official pages possesses is, that it forms an additional check against the risk of accidental poisoning. It does this by making the dispenser officially acquainted with what may be called the average doses of the various remedies. Thus he is placed in a position to observe any slip or apparent slip in this respect which may be made in the prescription, and to approach the physician to have this either rectified or approved, as the case may be. It is, indeed, only fair to the dispenser that when a dose in excess of the pharmacopœial maximum is intentionally prescribed this quantity should be specially initialled or otherwise confirmed. . . . As an instrument in the service of the public the Pharmacopœia can boast a useful and valued function. But, so far as the medical profession is concerned, it is neither to be hailed as a dictator or acclaimed as a fetish.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 31, 1902.)

"MOTOSTERNOL" and "AUTOSTERNOL" (no claim for "Moto" or "Auto"); for oils, &c. By Stern Brothers, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 250,126 and 250,127.

"ANVAR-KAMA"; for perfumery. By the London Essence Company, 103 George Street, Camberwell Green, S.E. 249,940.

"JASMINOL" (no claim for "Jasminol"); for perfumery. By Heine & Co., Leipzig, c/o Fairfax & Wetter, 37 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 250,105.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 7, 1903.)

"VOLTOLD" (no claim for "Volt"; for goods in Class 1. By Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Northwich. 250,138.

"OZONOL" (no claim for "Ozono"); for disinfectants. By A. Koerber, 45 St. Mark's Road, North Kensington. 249,805.

"ELEEMO"; for an emulsion for burns, &c. By J. C. Innes, 35 Grosvenor Road, Ilford. 249,127.

"HEMISINE"; for chemicals. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 250,250.

"URYSTAMINE"; for chemicals. By Squire & Sons, 413 Oxford Street, W. 250,335.

Signature of applicant across a label for "KUREKOFF"; for a medicine. By E. Widgery, 24 West Street, Weston-super-Mare, pharmacist. 249,868.

"GOLDENOL" (no claim for "Golden", for a colouring; and "BLURROL" for a foodstuff ingredient. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95a Southwark Street, S.E. 249,855 and 250,173.

"ZINVIN"; for ginger-wine essence, &c. By W. Dobbin & Co. (Limited), 45 North Street, Belfast. 250,034.

Chemists' Calendars.

Messrs. R. M. Mills & Co., Bourne, send out a card calendar printed in sepia ink. A good photograph of Grimsthorpe Castle, near Bourne—a rather uninviting subject for the camera—occupies the upper part of the calendar.

Messrs. Howards & Sons, Stratford, E., have issued a neat hang-up card calendar, in the centre of which is the representation of a plaque illustrating the firm's prize medals obtained at various exhibitions. A list of the leading pharmaceutical chemicals manufactured by the firm is given on the back.

Messrs. Severs & Bateson, pharmaceutical chemists, Kendal, send us a copy of their 1903 calendar and diary which has now been brought out for nearly thirty years. A feature which interests us is the cleverly written advertisements of special preparations, but the absence of prices rather discounts the good which the announcements would do.

Mr. T. G. Forshaw, Infirmary Pharmacy, Bradford, issues an almanac for which he guarantees a circulation of 100,000 copies. There are twenty pages in the almanac; seven are taken up with testimonials as to the skill of Mr. Charles F. Forshaw in spectacle-fitting, other pages containing a poison-antidote chart, postal information, and legal, surgical, and domestic hints.

Ridley's Drug Stores, Carlisle, issue an almanac and price list, each copy containing an accident insurance coupon. The portrait on the cover is, we take it, that of Mr. Ridley, but we cannot find any indication of the correctness of our surmise. The advertising matter is very attractively written. The almanac which contains over 160 pages also contains notes on minor ailments and treatment, a local sketch entitled "A Murderous Trio," and some original poetry.

The almanac and price-list for 1903 sent out by Smiths (late Budden & Co.), chemists and dentists, 399 Stanley Road, Liverpool, N., runs to about 130 pages, and is enclosed in an attractive red cover. A special feature is made of the facilities of parcel-post, with the idea of encouraging a mail business. An accident-coupon and medical guide are included, and a good feature is made of a list of members of the House of Commons, with the districts represented.

"Lawrence's West Highland Almanac" sent out by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist and druggist, 101 George Street, Oban, reaches its sixteenth year of publication. The cover has upon it a nice design of an old alchemist and the modern chemist, whilst inside pictures of the pharmacy are given and a good deal of local information. Mr. Lawrence also sends out a wall-pocket calendar which bears an attractive photograph of Oban in a gold-blocked frame for the upper portion. The front of the pocket (which will be useful for storing letters) has the calendar for 1903 in gold-blocked letters.

The family almanac sent out by Messrs. Hamer & Lewis, pharmaceutical chemists, 289 Broad Street, Pendleton, and 73 Chorley Road, Swinton, is characterised by a vigorous address to the public, which is given on the inside cover. We quote the following paragraphs:—

It is unjust to your doctor to pay his fee and then have his prescriptions dispensed with cheap and unreliable drugs, which risk his reputation and injure your health. Cheapness in medicine is likely to lead to deterioration in quality and less necessary oversight in preparation. When people look for the cheapest price we wonder if they are looking for the cheapest skill. Probably they are not; but certainly that's what they'll get!

Our object is to supply such goods that customers will come again. We want your trade; we will try to earn it by deserving it. If you fancy you have a grievance at any time come in and talk it over. It is to your advantage, and ours, too!

The almanac is nicely got up, a capital photograph of the head shop being given on the front page of the cover.

THE KANSAS CITY DRUG CLERKS want a ten-hour work-day, six hours' work on Sunday, and the placing of a registered pharmacist in charge of every drug-store in the city. Many other chemists' assistants would be glad to adopt that programme.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS.—Patient: "Doctor, would you mind stopping at the chemist's and paying for this prescription? I'm short of change." Doctor (hurriedly writing another prescription): "Excuse me. I made a mistake. You don't need any nerve-medicine."